

THE ANTIOCH NEWS.

VOL. XXV.

ANTIOCH, ILLINOIS, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 22, 1912

NO. 25

ASSESSMENT FOR THE NEW BRIDGE

Waukegan Taxpayers Receive Assessment Notice for New Bridge

HAVE TEN YEARS TO PAY IN

Assessment Made on Public Benefits Rather Than on Property Valuations; To Cost \$74,084.88

Tuesday Waukegan taxpayers received their formal notices announcing the amounts they had been assessed in connection with the improvement of the Genesee street bridge, a project which is to cost \$74,084.88.

"Some complaints were heard from persons who evidently do not understand just how the assessments are reached. The assessments are made on the basis of public benefits on each piece of property in the city and not as to property valuation. The persons who spread the assessment told hard trying to equalize the assessments and naturally they could not please everybody," said a city official.

In connection with the proposed improvement we learn some interesting facts. The North-Western and the E. J. & E. officials were seen by the city officials and they agreed to pay a fair public benefit assessments towards the bridge as property owners in the city. The C. & M., electric, however, being in the hands of the receiver, refused absolutely to pay a cent despite frequent visits of the city officials to their office in urging the receivers to join in the improvement.

However, as the road is in the receivers' hands the city could not force action by the federal court or else be held in contempt of court. And they allowed matters to be held in abeyance. However, after all, city officials feel that it may be better that it is so, with reference to the electric road because of the facts that the company's franchise will have expired within a year or so after the bridge is completed. Then the company will be seeking a new grant and the city will be able to demand a fair payment toward the bridge if the franchise is renewed.

In case the company was assessed and paid the assessment now, the amount would be very small compared to what the city can demand when a new franchise is asked, there is no comparison state the city officials and they are borne out by other thoughtful citizens. Thus, they argue, it is better after all that the electric is now let off with a small assessment but it is held over them till they ask a new grant.

The assessment would only be for the benefit derived by the road for the short life of its present franchise.

And, when the franchise matter comes up, the voters of the city will decide at the ballot what they wish the commissioners to do in the matter—the commissioners themselves are powerless to take decisive action.

No contract for the bridge has as yet been let. The assessment has not yet been confirmed but application for confirmation will be made in County Court on March 6.

The first installment of the assessment, notice of which was sent out this week is not due until Jan. 1, 1913 and runs for ten years.

JAY GRAHAM WINS MORE HONORS IN KANSAS SHOOT

A telegram from Jay Graham, who is in Kansas City, attending the Western handicap shoot, in which national shooters have taken part, states that he carried three big honors in the big contest, as follows:

He won the Western handicap.

He won the first prize on target shooting.

He won first prize on live birds.

He could not have won much more and, in winning these honors, he has established a record which will be hard to beat.

Poor Sustenance.
Hope soon grows gaunt when it is fed on nothing but promises.

MEN REFUSED PASSES

Soldiers at Fort Sheridan are Not Allowed to Leave Post

Fort Sheridan Wednesday morning was in fever of excitement, following the orders received from the department headquarters at Chicago that no passes should be issued to the soldiers until further notice from the department.

This order was issued in order that all soldiers may be at the post and ready to leave the barracks on the notice of a few hours, ready to go down to Mexico and protect the interests of Uncle Sam along the border. Several regiments have already been ordered to Mexico from the posts in various parts of the county, but Fort Sheridan was left out when the detail was made.

Last night was the first intimation that the soldiers at the post received that there was "something doing" in the war circles of the country. One or two soldiers who desired to go to Chicago to spend the night, were informed that orders had been received from department headquarters stopping all passes from Fort Sheridan until further notice.

At the post it was stated that there was no reason which could be assigned for the order, except the possibility of moving down to Mexico, where a mobilization of the troops of the country is taking place. The soldiers there are awaiting orders to move with anxiety, as they have been at the fort for several years, and are desirous of going to fields where there is more excitement, and more to be done.

All branches of the army at the fort are affected by the order. The Twenty-Seventh Infantry, which has been at the fort the longest, is slated for foreign service, but the order to Mexico will remove the possibility of a trip to the Philippines, or some other foreign field until after the trouble along the border is over.

It is expected that there will be much actual fighting, but the wily little Mexican is believed to have "fetched a kick" on Uncle Sam's pet corn, and dire results will follow if another is made.

MEETS DEATH ON RAIL

Tower Man at Lake Bluff Struck by Northwestern Train

Wednesday afternoon the 3:42 train at Lake Bluff ran down and killed J. G. Brice, one of the North-western tower men at that place, aged 50 years.

He was just going to work, his hours being from 4 to 11 o'clock.

Just how he was caught on the tracks is not known. He leaves a wife and daughter. The remains were taken to Waukegan.

Brice should have been familiar with the trains passing the point because he had worked in the tower for some weeks, his duties being to direct the trains over the two divisions which merge at Lake Bluff tower.

Mr. Brice formerly was a tower man at Upton, but recently was transferred to Lake Bluff. It is supposed that he was trying to put the gates down, which had become clogged with the snow, when the train struck him although these details have not yet been brought out.

MESSAGE FROM MISSIONARY IN CHINA

Mr. W. J. Coole, car proprietor, Douglas, has just received a postcard of an interesting nature, from his cousin T. H. Coole. This gentleman left the island some years ago for Kansas, U. S. A., where he studied medicine, and from there he was sent to China as a medical missionary. He appears to be now situated right in the heart of the disturbed districts. On the postcard he says: "We are now in comparative safety. I brought the women and children of our mission down here last week. Everything is quiet here just now. The Viceroy committed suicide. The Tartar General was captured by four school boys after the battle and was killed later. I have stood my turn at guard duty and also in Red Cross work and have been over the battle ground."

The foregoing was written from China and sent to the Isle of Man and from there it traveled to America and this week was handed to the News. The writer is a cousin of Thos. Coole of Antioch and was a graduate of the Baker University of Baldwin, Kan. He has a number of friends in this vicinity having spent some time here previous to leaving for China where he was appointed superintendent of a hospital.

A Weakness.
"How could I swear when there was no one to swear at," asked a defendant in a police court. Some people cannot do anything without an audience.

SENATOR SMALL OPENS CAMPAIGN

Begins Speaking Tour by Delivering Speeches in La Salle County, Monday

GOOD CROWDS GREET HIM

Attacks Deneen for His Extravagance in the Administration of the Affairs of This Great State

Senator Len Small of Kankakee opened his speaking campaign for the Republican nomination for Governor in La Salle county Monday. He spoke at Mendota in the afternoon and closed the day's campaigning over the county with a meeting in the opera house at night in LaSalle.

Good crowds were out at the principal towns. The opera-house was filled with an audience that warmed up to the speakers repeatedly.

Senator Small went after Governor Deneen in both speeches. He attacked the Governor's record of extravagance. He declared that Deneen had been the most expensive chief executive the taxpayers of Illinois ever put in office.

He read from the official figures to show that the expenses of the state government under the Deneen regime had practically doubled in the seven years, jumping from about \$14,000,000 biennially under his predecessor to nearly \$30,000,000 biennially as disclosed by the appropriation bills put through the last General Assembly.

Senator Small charged the Governor with not only having placed a heavy yoke on the necks of the taxpayers of the state but with having disrupted the Republican party and caused it to be torn into factions. He said the Governor had been a great handicap to the progress of the party, and by injecting his Chicago ideas had arrayed brother against brother and neighbor against neighbor until Illinois was now one great armed camp, with confusion and chaos and bitterness prevailing everywhere.

Mr. Small pleaded for the Republicans of the state to gather again under the party banner, to wipe out the factionalism, to get back on the foundation of a representative system of government and to march shoulder to shoulder for the rehabilitation of the forces that once made Illinois one of the banner Republican commonwealths of the country.

Mr. Small pledged himself to a strictly business administration if nominated and elected Governor of the state. He said that all frills and fads would be cut out and that the office of the chief executive would be run as any great business office should be run. He told his hearers that he was a practical man and that while he was not a howling success, perhaps, as a stump speaker, he did know something about economy, fair dealing and business methods, and that these things would occupy his entire attention in place of the peanut politics that has prevailed in Springfield for the past seven years.

BOND SIGNERS ARE DEFENDANTS IN DAMAGE SUIT

States Attorney Ralph Dady and Corporation Counsel Arthur Bulkley, representing the city of Waukegan, Tuesday started suit against the \$30,000 bond of Jerome Biddlecam and Chancey J. Jones which was given by them in the case of Asahel G. Stevens, the former city collector. In the suit it is alleged that Steven's is about \$40,000 short, which it is charged that he and his bondmen have refused to turn over to the city.

This is the first action taken by the city to collect Steven's alleged shortage, the matter having first been given out after Young and company of Chicago had completed their audit of the city books.

The bill relates that in view of the fact that Stevens failed to make a proper settlement with the city that his bondmen are responsible. The bill further relates that although these bondmen have been asked to do so that they have refused to make good the amount.

PARCEL POST TO BE TRIED

Limited to Rural Routes for Trial from July 1st to June 30, 1914

APPROPRIATE \$270,000,000

House Committee, by Almost Unanimous Vote, Urges Test of Parcel Post on the Rural Routes

The house committee on postoffice and post roads by an almost unanimous vote inserted in the postoffice appropriation bill for the next fiscal year a provision for a limited parcels post. This bill carries a total appropriation of about \$270,000,000.

Beginning July 1 next and until June 30, 1914, the bill provides for a limited parcels post, pending the investigation of the general parcels post question by a commission which is recommended and which would be expected to report to congress well within the two year period.

The limited parcels post is defined as follows:

"That on all rural mail delivery routes of the United States until June 30, 1914, the postmaster at the starting point of such route shall receive and deliver to the carrier or carriers of said routes all articles, parcels, or packages not prohibited to the mails by law and falling under the definition of fourth class matter and not weighing in excess of eleven pounds, for transportation and delivery on said routes only; and the carriers shall receive at intermediate points on all rural routes such mail matter of the fourth class for delivery on their respective routes only."

"Postage shall be paid on all articles, parcels, or packages entitled for transportation under the provisions of this act as matter of the fourth class on rural mail delivery routes only at the following rates: One cent for each two ounces or less, 2 cents for more than two ounces but not more than four ounces, 3 cents for more than four ounces but not more than eight ounces, 4 cents for more than eight ounces but not more than twelve ounces, 5 cents for more than twelve ounces but not more than a pound, and 2 cents per pound for each additional pound or fraction thereof up to and including a total of eleven pounds."

This would make the maximum charge for a parcel over the rural post 25 cents.

Another interesting provision of the bill is that it reduces the general fourth class rate to 12 cents a pound and increases the limit of weight to eleven pounds, the rate now being 16 cents and the limit four pounds.

Under existing conditions, Uncle Sam often carries parcels through his mails for foreign senders and receivers at a lower rate than he charges his own citizens for domestic services and of weight than would be permissible at home.

SUBURBAN TRAIN FROM CHICAGO TO ANTIOCH

The people of Rockefeller have started a move which we think is one of the best that has been put forth in many moons. The idea of the committee of the town which bears the millions names is to petition the officials of the Soel line to run a suburban train from Chicago to Antioch. At a meeting held recently where Mr. Pond was present the members received encouragement and they are now seeking to interest the people of all the towns along the line, from which it is their intention to select a committee to go to St. Paul, to put their case before officials. This was the advice given them by Mr. Pond. It is needless to say that the project will meet with the approval of all the traveling public, and the Times will be glad to assist in any manner possible to bring about the desired results. As we understand the situation, the Soo will soon be running to the new depot which is down town in Chicago which will be a great convenience to the people who transact business in Chicago daily or weekly.—Grayslake Times.

Discipline and Efficiency.
Discipline is the root and foundation of efficiency.

THREE HOUSES ENTERED

Robbers Leave No Clue After Entering Three Houses and Escaping

During Monday night, three men entered houses in Lake Forest being scared away from one and ransacking the other two.

The houses entered were: Prof. H. W. Wright's, Alec Kelly's and Rev. Thos. Quayle.

At the home of Kelly, the men, supposed to be three in number were heard and the family scared them away. From the Kelly home they went to the Wright home where they gained an entrance and upon getting hold of Mr. Wright's trousers and underdrawers they left, taking what money they found in the trousers' pocket.

From the Wright home the robbers went to the home of the Rev. Thos. Quayle, who is secretary of the Lake county Law and Order league. There they ransacked the house and the ever alert Mr. Quayle, whose eagle eye has detected many a blind pig in Lake county, slept throughout their visit. In fact he did not know of the invasion of his home until he was later informed by the police, who to Mr. Quayle's amazement found the trousers and underwear stolen from the Wright home on his (Quayle's) front steps. The thieves obtained about \$6 at the Quayle home.

From what can be learned at the Wright and Kelly home, it is believed there were three men in the robber band.

A couple of broken windows in the new home of county surveyor James Anderson indicated that the robbers had also started to break into the place but were evidently scared away.

The robbers left no clue at any of the places visited excepting a pair of ten cent canvas gloves which were found at the Wright home. That the men were after money only, is indicated by the fact that, so far, nothing else has been missed from any of the homes visited.

CORN SHREDDER VICTIM

Floyd Metcalf of Gurnee Loses Arm and Lockjaw Results

Lloyd Metcalf, eighteen year old son of Mr. and Mrs. Eugene Metcalf of Gurnee, died at the Jane McAllister hospital Wednesday morning at 12:30 o'clock from the effects of tetanus, induced by the loss of an arm in the corn shredder a week ago.

Metcalf was working on his father's farm, operating a corn shredder last week Thursday. In some manner his clothing became entangled in the knives drawing his right arm into the machine. He was taken to the hospital where it was found that it was necessary to amputate that member.

This was done and the young man rallied from the operation. But on Monday symptoms of tetanus developed and despite the efforts of all, the jaws of the boy set tightly Monday morning.

From that time on, it was seen that the fight against the tetanus germs was likely to prove unavailing. Death came shortly after midnight.

Floyd Metcalf was born in Lake county, and has spent his entire life here, as has his father. The funeral arrangements have not as yet been made.

Albatross Given to Museum

A fine specimen of the wandering albatross, caught on the Pacific coast, has been presented to the national history department of Golden Gate Park Memorial museum by J. B. Williams of San Francisco. It stands five feet in height from back to tail, and the distance from tip to tip of its wings measures nine feet.

Found Better Occupation.
"How is it that Rufus never takes you to the theater any more?" "Well, you see, one evening it rained and so we sat in the parlor." "Yes?" "Well, ever since that we—oh, I don't know, but don't you think that theaters are an awful bore?"—Cornell Widow.

Ability Must Be Paid For.
There is an old saying that the gods sell us all the good they give us. The man of the most ability does not have it bestowed upon him without a price, and that price is self-control—a thing to be worked for laboriously, but which obtained is the first of faculties.

No Time to Quit.
A local judge has refused to divorce a couple who lived together for 40 years and then parted. We agree with the court that marriage has no business having a second childhood.—Los Angeles Times.

London's Miles of Water Main.
The water mains of London aggregate 6,000 miles—twice the width of the Atlantic ocean.

FIRE LOSS TO PLANT IS \$40,000

Fire Is Supposed To Have Started From An Explosion In the Tower

ONLY ONE MAN AT WORK

The Loss Is Considered the Easiest That Could Have Fallen the Plant As the Remainder Of the Plant Is At Work

Fire, due to an explosion in the tower of the dry starch mill at the plant of the Corn Products company on Market street Waukegan caused the partial destruction of the mill Tuesday morning at 4 o'clock, entailing a loss which, it is stated, will be under \$40,000, fully insured.

The fire will not interfere with the operation of the remaining of the big factory—it will merely prevent the local plant turning out dry starch for the time being.

One man, a foreigner, and the only one working in the tower of the building, was burned about the head and hands, but not seriously.

The building stood on the edge of the lake, east of the E. J. & B tracks, and was quit isolated from the main buildings of the plant, along runway, elevated about twenty feet connecting it with the dry starch house, about 200 feet away to the west.

The quick work of the sprinkling system of the factory saved the runway between the two buildings, for, while the fire started to travel across the runway to the starch house, the sprinklers checked it until the firemen were able to turn in an fight it more effectively. The dry starch building caught on fire once but was extinguished, the city firemen and the factory's local department devoted their efforts to save this building, as well as Dextreme plant which stands adjoining. Their unceasing efforts availed much for the sparks flew about the place in great quantities as they were thrown off the burning structure. It seemed quite remarkable that more serious results did not occur, considering the way the flames shot up and the sparks were carried about the grounds. The building, standing right on the edge of the lake, was right where the winds sweeping off the lake caught the flames and sparks and carried them a long distance.

That system prevails in a large plant like the sugar refinery was evidenced when it was noticed that the remainder of the high refinery was running despite the bad fire in another portion of the grounds. Supt Ebert was remarked to on this feature and he replied: "It would be very dangerous to shut the rest of the plant down suddenly; the breaking of steam pipes might cause great damage so the only thing to do is to keep going."

It is impossible to state just how the fire started but the fact is that an explosion occurred, felt even in town by some persons. The belief of employees and officials is that some hard substance, such as a nailer a piece of iron, got into the mesh of the mills used in pulverizing the starch, caused a spark and the explosion then followed. The foreigner employed in the room made his escape quickly, sustaining but a bruise few on the forehead and arms.

Supt. Ebert of the Corn Products company made a statement that the loss will likely aggregate \$40,000, \$20,000 on building and \$20,000 on machinery and so forth.

He added: "It will not interfere with operations of the plant and by midnight we expect to have the dry starch house running as usual. I can say nothing about rebuilding the starch mill for there are some plants where our company makes dry starch but does not pulverize it and they may decide not to rebuild here. I am not in position to say one way or the other."

Count's Witty Reply.
The royal band was playing for the king, Louis XIV, the "Miserere de Lully." The king was on his knees and so was the whole court. His majesty kept the awkward attitude until the end of the hymn. After the king turned to the Count de Grammont and asked how he found the music. "Very sweet to the ear, sire, but very hard on the knees."

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THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 22, 1912

The Political pot is beginning to boil.

With ten candidates in the field for Governor of Illinois it looks as if the old state would be warmed up considerable before April 9th.

There are now three avowed candidates in the field for State's Attorney, Ralph J. Dady, William Weiss and Arthur Bulky.

Senator Olson of Woodstock certainly is playing for the farmer's vote this year, judging from the number of dairy meetings he is holding in this district.

The 26th ward of Chicago has turned the cold shoulder on George Edmund Foss, and it is doubtful if he can depend on Lake county to help him any this year.

The Hon. George Edmund Foss is sending out from Washington his usual compliments to his constituents—flower seeds. We are of the opinion that the honorable gentleman will have to do more than that in order to secure his election this time.

George W. Paullin of Evanston has entered the race as Congressman from this district against George Edmund Foss, with the endorsement of the organization of Chicago. This was not secured when Mr. Englehard opposed Mr. Foss two years ago, therefore he will no doubt be compelled to surrender his long coveted prize to another.

Mr. Roosevelt has undertaken to justify his course of quasi-reticence in regard to his attitude as a candidate by quoting some letters written by Abraham Lincoln in 1860. Theodore does not hesitate to compare himself with great men, but his attempt to show that he is confirming the wisdom of Lincoln's example is inapt, in that Lincoln in 1860 was not contemplating a departure from the no third-term precedent.

Primary Petitions as Filed

The following is a complete list of names of candidates of all parties whose petitions have been filed with the Secretary of State that Lake County voters will be called upon to decide their choice at the primaries April 9th, and their order of filing same.

UNITED STATES SENATOR

Rep.—Shelby M. Cullum.
Dem.—James Hamilton Lewis.

GOVERNOR

Rep.—Charles S. Deneen.
Leo Small.
John E. W. Wayman.
Chas. F. Hurburgh.
John J. Brown.
Walter C. Jones.
Dem.—Ben F. Caldwell.
Samuel Alschuler.
George E. Dickinson.
Edward F. Dunn.

LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR

Rep.—John G. Oelgeby.
Dem.—Barrat O'Harra.

SECRETARY OF STATE

Rep.—James A. Rose.
Chester W. Church.
Dem.—X. F. Beidler.
Andrew Olson.
Harry Woods.

AUDITOR OF PUBLIC ACCOUNTS

Rep.—James S. McCullough.
Dem.—George Sutton.
James J. Brady.

STATE TREASURER

Rep.—Andrew Russell.
Louis L. Emmerson.
Wm. E. Rothermel.
Dem.—C. V. McClenatham.

ATTORNEY GENERAL

Rep.—William H. Stead.
Frank R. Reid.
Dem.—Patrick J. Lucey.
Albert E. Isley.
William A. Bowles.

CONGRESSMEN-AT-LARGE

(Two to Nominate)

Rep.—Barnett M. Chipfield.
Harry L. Heer.
Erastus D. Tolford.
Frederick C. DeLang.
Frank H. Childs.
William E. Mason.
Dem.—Wm. Elza Williams.
Lawrence B. Stringer.

REPRESENTATIVES IN CONGRESS

Rep.—Geo. W. Paullin.
Alfred E. Case.
Geo. Edmund Foss.
John F. Waters.

MEMBERS OF STATE BOARD OF EQUALIZATION

Rep.—Seebacher.

John A. Fishleigh.
William F. Zipp.
Dem.—Geo. P. Langan.
Charles H. Weber.
STATE COMMITTEEMEN
Rep.—Edward Klagenberg.
Henry D. Capitain.
Dem.—William F. Quinlan.
Peter Rlenberg.
STATE SENATORS
Rep.—Albert J. Olson.
Paul MacGuffin.
REPRESENTATIVES IN GENERAL ASSEMBLY
Rep.—Edward D. Shortleiff.
David H. Jackson.
Joseph E. Anderson.
Dem.—Charles F. Hayes.
John C. Donnelly.
Joseph W. Freund.
Thomas E. Graham.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS

FURNISHED BY
Lake County Title and Trust Co.
Abstracts of Title, Titles Guaranteed.
MASONIC TEMPLE BUILDING
WAUKEGAN, ILLINOIS
LOUIS J. GURNEY, Secretary.

Mary L. Richards et al to
Vida S. Hucker lot 99
County clerk's sub village of
Antioch q. c. \$ 1 00

C. S. Richard & wf et al to Vida
S. Hucker lot 99, County
Clerk's sub, village of Anti-
och q. c. 1 00

T. W. Smith & wife to Grace
R. Cotten lot 122, Shaw's sub,
in sec. 18, Avon twp. w. d. 100 00

Geo. Cleveland & wf to Flor-
ence J. Druse N. W. part of
lot 2, Blk. 1, Smiths add to
Round Lake w. d. 700 00

Geo. Sturm to Fred Graff tract
of land in Secs 23, 24, and 25
Ela Twp. w. d. 11,900 00

Mary McGredie & hus to
Michael Dobner Tract of
land in Secs 16 and 21, Fre-
mont Twp. w. d. 1200 00

A. O. Linnereau & wife to
Walter Palmer 3 acres. N of
village of Antioch w. d. 2650 00

B. E. Van Patten & wf to Ernst
Bruckner Lot 32, village of
Antioch w. d. 1 00

J. W. Blair & wf to Ernst
Bruckner Lot in E 1/4 Sec 12,
West Antioch Twp. w. d. 1 00

C. E. Johnson & wf to F. W.
Frazier 116.66 acres in Sec.
16, Newport Twp. w. d. 1024 00

Hannah Zersen to W. E.
Dunn 107 acres in Sec 23,
Frement Twp. w. d. 10,700 00

Would Not Part With Dog.
Not only in England and America,
but in Germany, fanciers pay high
prices for dogs. At the recent ex-
hibition of dogs at Cassel a Frenchman
offered \$3,000 for a police dog. The
dog belongs to Sergeant Dacker, who
refused the tempting offer, observing
that his dog should not quit Germany
at any price.

AUCTION SALES

Having decided to quit farming the undersigned will sell at public auction on the McGavie farm, 1 mile north of Hickory, 1 mile south of Pikeville, 5 miles west of Russell and 5 miles east of Antioch on Friday, Feb. 23, the following:

17 head of milch cows, some fresh and some springers, 1 brown mare, coming 7 years old, in foal, weight about 1200, 1 bay mare coming 8 years old, in foal, weight about 1200, 1 gelding, weight 1400, 1 ball face mare colt coming two, 1 yearling colt, Deering corn harvester, Deering mower, new lumber wagon, milk wagon, bobbed, new truck disc harrow, sulky plow almost new, Gale corn planter with 80 rods of wire, 2 cultivators almost new, seeder, harrow and some milk cans. Terms 6 months. THOS. SCHAAFSMAN, Prop. Henry Sine Auctioneer, J. E. Brook, Clerk.

The undersigned administratrix of the estate of W. H. Hucker deceased, will sell at public auction 1 1/2 miles southwest of Antioch and 1 1/4 miles west of Loon Lake on the J. M. Hucker farm, on

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 22ND

Commencing at 1 o'clock sharp, the following property to-wit: 1 horse and 27 head of cattle, 5 cows with calves by side, some close springers, the balance came in recently, 1 holstein bull, 4 yearling heifers, calf 3 mos. old, 3 hogs, 50 chickens, new truck wagon, new surry, surry pole, single buggy, milk wagon, cart, cutter, double harness, double driving harness, sulky plow, double drag, single cultivator, shovel plow, feed cutter, feed grinder, corn sheller, fanning mill, hog rack, hay rake, set gravel planks, cross cut saw, sprayer, children's kettle, 30 milk cans, 2 doz. grain sacks, 130 or more shocks of corn, a quantity of seed corn, 200 bu. or more corn in crib, 1 stack corn, quantity corn fodder in stack, stack straw, 400 bu. oats, 6 tons timothy hay, 4 1/2 tons alfalfa hay, 1 1/2 tons slough hay, 25 bu. potatoes, and other articles to numerous to mention.

Terms—Sums of \$10 and under cash; on all sums over that amount a credit of 12 months will be given on good bankable notes with interest at 6 per cent per annum. No goods to be removed until settled for.

VIDA S. HUCKER, Prop. Geo. Vogel, Auctioneer. Geo. Bartlett, Clerk.

Portable Church in England.
An altar, duly consecrated by ecclesiastics, has been installed upon an automobile, the object being to promote mission work in the rural districts of England. It is a portable church.

Influence of Words.
It is strange what an influence words have over men! Let one call a man an idiot without fighting him, and he is quite affected by it; let one compliment him on his talent without giving him money, and he feels happy.—Ivan Turgenieff.

Bargains Bargains
AT THE CITY SHOE STORE
Come and see the
BARGAINS

Now being offered on our bargain table
Any shoe on the table for \$1.00

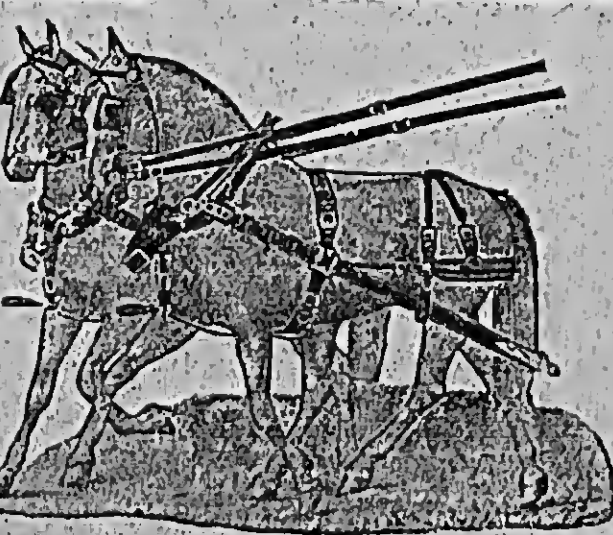
Ladies' shoes and two buckle arctics.

Men's shoes and over shoes.

Boy's shoes and arctics.

All going at one dollar a pair. Call in and see for
your self, as this sale will be only for 10 days.

J. R. CRIBB CITY SHOE STORE
ANTIOCH, ILLINOIS



Look over my
New Line of
Team Harness.
You can't beat
my
\$16.00
Single Harness
H. J. BROGAN
The Harness Man

C. G. FOLTZ CO.

Burlington, Wisconsin

Clothing For Spring is Much
CHEAPER

It is True You Can Buy Suits at the
OLD PRICES \$10.00 to \$30.00

But You Should Get Far Better Values at These

Prices It has been a number of years since we have shown the values we will show this spring. We will show you very Nobby Suits for \$10.00, \$12.00, \$15.00-up to \$25.00. Young men's suits from \$8.00 to \$15.00.

Boy's Knee Suits. We show unusual values this season from \$2.00 to \$5.00

Do You Want Clothing With Value? Or, Do
You Want Clothing With a Name? You Have to
Pay From \$3.00 to \$5.00 More For The Latter.

We will give you the Best Values in
Clothing that it is possible for any mer-
chant to give. We guarantee in every
way, every suit that goes out of our store.

We want you to see Our Mammoth Stock of cloth-
ing before you buy.

We Will Show You Big Values

The Time To Act Is Now

Get Lower Rates of Premiums For Life Insurance by
Applying For Non Participating Policies in the

Old Michigan Mutual Life

A STOCK COMPANY

Capital \$250,000

Assets Dec. 31, 1911, \$11,561,439.40

AT the time the business of Life Insurance had its origin no reliable statistics as to average mortality were obtainable and most of the mathematical conditions connected with the business were so undetermined that it made the actual cost of insurance largely problematical and it was impossible to arrive at a correct figure for determining the necessary premiums to an exact amount sufficient to meet all contingencies, therefore a system of organizing mutual companies was adopted and making a premium of such a figure as was well known would exceed the actual cost with the view of returning at certain periods to the policy holder that portion of such premium paid in excess of what it had cost to keep the insurance in force. The amount so returned was designed as Dividends.

Under all the then existing conditions connected with the business it was probably the only safe method of carrying out the policy contract.

Fifty years' progress and experience with all the features connected with life insurance have changed these conditions. The specific cost connected with insuring a number of

individual lives has been so well ascertained that it only needs a small margin to be added to such known cost to arrive at a proper premium to maintain a guaranteed contract between the Company and the insured, hence the necessity for the dividend proposition no longer exists and as now sold it presents simply a speculative feature or a scheme by which at the beginning every one purchases large expectations, to later find great disappointments. Non-Participating or so-called Stock Companies are now issuing policies at a premium based on the actual cost of the policies at the attained age of the person applying.

The difference between the rate of such premium and that of the Participating rate is a better dividend than mutual companies pay and is a dividend the insured retains from the beginning—he has it in cash and does not have to rely on estimates or an indefinite proposition of futures from the company or agent to ascertain what his return should be for his investment.

You can secure your insurance at the lowest practical cost by taking a Non-Participating policy in the Old Michigan Mutual Life, a company organized in 1867, having present Assets exceeding Eleven Million Dollars.

Any Other Business Can Better Afford to Wait

Write to You Michigan Mutual Life Agent To-day

YOURS TRULY,
JOHN HODGE,
DISTRICT MANAGER

Watch this space next week and thereafter

LOCAL NEWS

Local Announcements and the
Elgin Butter Market

ELGIN, ILL., Feb. 19.—Butter firm at 27c. Output for the week 700,000 lbs.

John Drury is laid up with the rheumatism.
William Hillebrand was transacting business in Chicago Tuesday.

Gauger Bros. & Co. have moved their store to the opera house block.

William Way moved his family to Grayslake the first of the week.

Mrs. Myron Oleott of Hickory called on relatives at Grayslake Thursday.

Miss Lella Webb of Libertyville visited over Saturday and Sunday with Antioch friends.

Supervisor E. L. Simmons was transacting business in Waukegan Wednesday.

For Rent—Store on Main street in Village of Antioch. Inquire of Frank Klein.

C. Christensen, of Almont, N. D., is visiting friends and relatives in this vicinity.

The many friends of Mrs. William McNell will be glad to learn that she is on the gain after her severe illness.

The pupils of the Cribb school will give a basket social at the school on Saturday evening, February 24th, at 8 o'clock.

Mabel Oleott left February 15 for an extended visit with her sister and family Mrs. C. A. Wingate, at North Crystal Lake.

Pete Larson, who lives east of Antioch, has announced himself as a candidate for the office of Highway Commissioner.

Frank J. Kerek, who bought the Barnstable farm last year, will, as soon as the weather permits, erect a modern new residence and chicken house.

Grandpa Hoyt has received word that a son was born Feb. 1 to Mr. and Mrs. Beryl Hoyt who reside at Centralia, Washington.—Chetek Alert.

Mrs. Fillweber, Mrs. Sam Ries, Miss Pearl Fillweber and Miss Florence Brogan entertained about fifty of their friends in the Court of Honor hall Tuesday evening.

William Hillebrand, will occupy the store vacated by Gauger Bros. & Co. and will be open for business about the 2nd of March, with a new line of groceries, and dry goods.

Mrs. L. B. Grice and E. C. Sabin and the Misses Lux and Emmons entertained about fifty of their friends at the Grice home last Friday evening. A most enjoyable time was had by all.

At a meeting of Lotus Camp M. W. A. on Monday evening, a committee was appointed consisting of three members to meet with the camps of Lake county for the purpose of discussing the rate question.

The A. G. euchre club met at the home of Mr. and Mrs. N. A. Nelson last Friday evening. Those present were Messrs. and Mesdames, W. L. Nelson, Frank Harden, Will Hook, Lee Middleton, Dr. Will Nutham, Mike Burke and Walter Dibble.

Shoninger Pianos are now sold by Alden, Bldinger & Co., in addition to those they have sold heretofore. See them for anything in the music line. Two stores, 466 Market street, Kenosha, and 209 N. Genesee street, Waukegan.

Thursday evening at about six o'clock occurred the death of Agnes Marie, the youngest child of Mr. and Mrs. Nelis Larson, at the age of three years and three months. Her death was the result of a severe attack of pneumonia from which she had been suffering for the past couple of weeks. The funeral will be held Sunday afternoon at the house.

Wash your coal if you want to get more heat from it. That is the advice given by instructors at the Kansas university for keeping down the family expenses. The advisers had just finished washing a ton of coal. The ton washed produced almost twice as much heat as a ton of unwashed fuel; besides the washed fuel left no clinkers which form on grates, shutting off the draft and causing much of the efficiency of the fuel to be lost.

Cultivate Presence of Mind. Presence of mind is greatly dependent on knowing what is best to be done under conditions or alarm or danger. If this knowledge is acquired, a very moderate amount of courage and some common sense will enable persons to act with discretion and consequent safety in very trying circumstances.

CASTORIA
For Infants and Children.
The Kind You Have Always Bought
Bears the Signature of *Dr. J. C. Watson*

any was a Chicago visitor
and Fannie Messager were Chicago visitors the past week.

Mrs. Harry Kelly are moving Gideon Thayer house.

For Sale—Ear corn and alfalfa hay. Inquire of Geo. Wedge, Antioch.

has sold his laundry his brother Victor.

Painting of Waukegan the part of the week in

son and wife of English visited at Sunday with their Mrs. Cubbon.

Persons who are contemplating starting children to school this spring will please start them March 18.

Clarence Wilton who has been visiting his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Edwin Wilton and other relatives here, returned to his home at Bostwick, Nebraska.

Peter Nauta of Waukegan and Miss Mayme Hansen of Wadsworth were married Tuesday morning at the Mill Creek church by Rev. Father J. C. Foley. The couple will reside in Waukegan.

The average temperature for January was 14 degrees, being 12 degrees below the average. Rain and snow fell 1.29 less than average. The warmest point was 59 on the 23rd, the coldest 39 below at Zion City on the 7th.

About thirty-five old neighbors and friends of Frank Dunn gave him a surprise, on Monday evening of this week. A very pleasant evening was spent by all. After refreshments were served everybody went home leaving Frank and his wife feeling happy.

About fifty of the neighbors and friends of Herb Sheehan gathered at their home and gave them a surprise on their 14th wedding anniversary which occurred February 15th. A beautiful water set was presented to them. The evening was spent in games, dancing and chats. Refreshments were served.

Lee Strang, son of Undertaker Geo. Strang, has bought the White Undertaking establishment at Antioch and will take possession as soon as conditions will permit. Mr. Strang and his wife left Friday for Southern Iowa, where they will remain until Mr. Strang takes possession of his newly acquired business.—Grayslake Times.

CHILDREN A RECENT FIND

Not Before the Nineteenth Century Were They Truthfully Portrayed in Literature.

Children were only found yesterday. Before the nineteenth century the child mind and the child heart were not supposed to have enough in them to interest the majestic adult. It is true that you find a delightful baby in Homer; that in Virgil there is the prettiest glimpse of a little girl, and up and down in the classics you may meet half a dozen other pleasant shadows of children. But they are only shadows, only at the most charming pictures. They give you much as it they were painting or sculpture—for in children's bodies art has always had interest enough—only what a child looks like, the pretty weakness, the instinct for play, the naive gesture and movement. Not till the "return to nature," not till the spirit of romance moved on the waters at the end of the eighteenth century, do you find poets beginning to tell of the thought and faith in a child's mind, the mysteries of the child's heart, the fancies that are dreams and the fancies that are visions. You may think that they have gone too far, that they read into childhood the laborious philosophizing and sometimes the labored sentimentality of the adult. But no one who loves children will deny that the best of the children in nineteenth century books have a far richer reality, a far fuller life than any that were born in early works. And some of the best are in Dickens.—London Telegraph.

Bas-Reliefs of the Stone Age. Some large bas-reliefs dating from the Stone Age have just been discovered at Lanosol, in the French province of Dordogne. They are sculptured on the rock of a shallow grotto, and solely represent animals. It is thought that the primitive sculptors probably refrained from introducing the human figure in art by a tabu similar to the present Mohometan tabu on such representation. The animals shown in the reliefs are reindeer, oxen, lions, and a huge horse of prehistoric dimensions.

Strong Ones. "My dear, these are excellent olives, but they are awfully strong." "Yes; I got the strongest I could find. They won't break so easily in your pocket."—Judge.

Both Good and Evil Recorded. In the Koran we read: "Behold there are watchers over you: worthy recorders know what you do; and whosoever shall have wrought an evil weight of evil shall behold it."

For Sale

Soda water factory, complete, doing good business. Other interests. For particulars apply at this office. 2144

Tax Notice

I will be at Chase Webb's store on Wednesdays and Saturdays, where anyone who cares to pay their taxes may do so. W. T. Taylor, Collector.

NOTICE

We have moved our entire stock to opera house block Tuesday February 20. Just a few doors south of old location. We invite all our old customers and friends. Gauger Bros. & Co.

Notice

I have moved my shop from Lake street to the building in the rear of the post office, where I will be glad to see all my old customers and as many new ones as may be in need of any work in my line. Ed. Garrett.

Just Received

My new catalogue from the Victor Tailoring Co., embracing all the newest spring and summer styles of everything in ladies and misses wearing apparel. Made to measure coats; and suits from your own selection of materials, goods sponged and shrunk for only \$15.00. I also have a fine line of ready made dresses of all kinds from \$2.50 up. Long coats of all kinds from \$3.75 up. Silk and messaline petticoats, all shades, all prices. Call and look over styles and samples whether you wish to buy or not. Mrs. A. G. Watson, Antioch.

THREE BUILDERS OF NATIONS

Cavour, William the Silent and George Washington Never Yielded to Despotism Ideals.

As a nation-maker, Cavour stands with William the Silent and George Washington. Each of these men fought through the agony of a war of liberation, yet never yielded for a moment to the militarist or despotic ideals so liable to be bred in time of crisis; each loved free institutions with his whole heart; each could have said as truly as William the Silent, "I was always on the side of the people," yet each avoided the special faults of the demagogue as completely as Wellington or Peel; each planted justice and mercy amid the chaos of wrath and revolution; each kept an heroic equality of temper toward all their supporters, even toward the foolish and the false who bade fair to ruin their work; finally, each died leaving as his handiwork a nation whose every merit is symbolized in the life of the man who made it, whose every defect is due to the tradition which he started being too lofty for imitation. If Americans can boast that America is more true to the traditions of Washington than Italy is true to the traditions of Cavour, they may be sure that their country is reaping the benefit in due proportion. Measures and policies and constitutions must change with changing times, but the spirit that inspires a just policy is the same in the eighteenth, the nineteenth, and the twentieth centuries.—George Macaulay Trevelyan, in the Atlantic.

Popularity of "Rock of Ages." When Toplady in 1776 wrote the "Rock of Ages" he could not have conceived that it would become so widely known or so popular among all shades of religious opinion. It was this hymn that Mr. Gladstone translated into three languages, and which the Prince Consort asked for when on his death-bed.

Where Samson Would Shine. A fond father rendered a dull Sunday afternoon pleasant by telling his small son Bible stories. By and by he told how Samson carried away the great gates of Gaza. Said the son, who had learned much through many fiddlings: "Oh, daddy, wouldn't he be a fine moving man?"

Could Guarantee These Men. An employer of men was inquiring of another employer if he could recommend him two steady, sober men. "Why, you have just come to the right man," was the reply. "I know two men—the staidest men you could meet in a day's march; in fact, I watched them for one solid hour, when they were with me, and neither of them moved."

THIS IS IT!
USE **A-B** STOVE POLISH
QUICKLY—EASILY!
GIVES EVERYWHERE!
A-B POLISH CO.
1515 MADISON AVE.
CHICAGO

Picked Up Ancient Scotch Coin. A unique, ancient coin dated 1677, was picked up recently by Mr. George Jackson, of Johnshaven, Kincardineshire, Scotland, while he was working in his garden. On the one side is the crossed sword and scepter with the crown, and on the other a Scotch thistle, with the date over the top. The small copper coin, just the size of a present-day sixpence, is in excellent preservation.

"Te Deum" a Hymn of the Ages. Hallowed by old association, and fraught with many memories are the great church hymns like the "Te Deum," which for more than a thousand years has been the song of Christendom. It was chanted at the baptism of Clovis and sung at the jubilee of Queen Victoria. It was sung also after Agincourt and Waterloo, and on all solemn occasions when the heart of the people had been moved to thanksgiving for victory on land or sea.

Rich Find of Old Silver Coins. More than 2,000 silver coins have been found in a field near Ilbe, the oldest town in the west coast of Jutland, in Denmark. The coins are of the "short-cross" type, issued in England under Henry II, Richard I, John, and Henry III, but always bearing the name of Henry, and chiefly of the mints of London, Canterbury and Winchester.

As It Is Today. The modern child, if it has intelligence enough to know what is going on, must often regard its parent as an intolerable nuisance.—Exchange.

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Justice of the Peace and Notary Public
Real Estate
Both Farm and Lake Property


Fire Insurance Agent for Several Good Companies
Accident, and Life Insurance, Reasonable Rates and Good Companies
J. C. James, Jr., Antioch, Ill.

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A handsomely illustrated weekly. Largest circulation of any scientific journal. Terms, \$3 per year in advance. Sold by all newsdealers.
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Number 21 North Dearborn St.
Diamonds, Watches and all kinds of Jewelry at less than cost. At half the price you pay regular stores.
Dec 19 01 yf

Lotus Camp No. 557 N. W. A.

Meets at 720 the first and third Monday evening of every month in Woodmen hall, Antioch, Ill. Visiting neighbors always welcome.
ED. GARRETT, V. C.
J. C. James, Clerk

BANK OF ANTIOCH
EDWARD BROOK
BANKER
Buy and Sell Exchange and do a General Banking Business

SEQUOIA LODGE No. 87, A. F. & A. M., hold regular communications the first and third Wednesday evenings of every month. Visiting Brethren always welcome.
GEORGE WALLIS, W. M.
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The Eastern Star meets second and fourth Thursdays of each month.
MADELL GRIMM, W. M.
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201 Washington Street
Waukegan, Illinois

J. C. JAMES, JR.
UNDERTAKER
LICENSED EMBALMER
Licensed by the State Board of Health

VELVETS
Women's black silk velvet 15 Button Boot, just in.
This nobby little boot is the newest novelty for spring.
A splendid value at
\$3.50
Antioch Cash Shoe Store
GOOD SHOES.

BATTERSHALL'S
ANNUAL
Preinventory and Clearance Sale
Prices on all winter goods to reduce our large stock at once

Men's Work Clothing	
2.50 men's wool pants	\$2.00
2.00 " corduroy pants	1.50
1.50 " " "	1.00
1.50 flannel shirts	1.00
2.00 " " "	1.50
75c heavy knit shirts	.50
50c " " "	.40
50c working " "	.40
50c wool suit	.40
25c " " "	.20
3.00 canvas coats	2.00
2.50 " " "	1.75
1.50 " " "	1.00
1.00 boys canvas coats	.65
1.50 boys sweater coats	1.00
1.00 " " "	.65
1.35 " " "	1.00
2.25 men's " "	1.75

Gloves and Mittens	
1.25 mittens and gloves	\$1.00
1.00 " " "	.80
75c " " "	.60
50c " " "	.40
25c " " "	.20
25c yarn gloves	.15
25c yarn mittens	.15
1.35 fur mittens	1.00
50c golf gloves	.35
25c golf gloves	.15
2.25 fur gloves	1.50
2.25 fur lined gloves	1.50
4 pair heavy cotton mitten	.25

Hosiery and Underwear	
50c children's wool hose	.35
25c children's wool hose	.20
25c children's fleece lined hose	.15
We will give a discount of 20 per cent on all ladies' misses' and children's underwear	

Sheeting	
36 inch unbleached sheeting, yd	.7
54 " " " "	.12
45 " " " "	.10
72 " " " "	.16
36 " lonsdale bleached, yd	.8
37x45 hemstitched pillow cases, yd	.15
81x90 hemstitched sheets each	.75

Groceries	
7 bars Fairy soap	.25
7 " Swift's white laundry soap	.25
7 " Sunday Monday soap	.25
7 " Fairbanks glycerine tar soap	.25
12 " Calumet family soap	.25
4 cans sweet corn	.25
Choice flour 49 lb sack	1.35
Shredded wheat biscuit	.10
10c bottles of pickles	.7
10 lb buckwheat flour	.35
Corn starch pk.	.5
Armour's pure lard	.12
Armour's compound lard	.10
Armour's bacon lb	.15

A discount of ten per cent will be given on all rubber footwear for winter use
BATTERSHALL'S
Department Store
Grayslake - - - Illinois

ANTIOCH NEWS

A. H. JOHNSON, Publisher.

ANTIOCH

ILLINOIS

SNAIL WALKS ON A RAZOR

Travels Unharmd Along the Edge of the Blade and Over Rough Glass.

"When photographing the snail," writes Prof. Ward in the Strand, "I was surprised at the fact that even the rough cut edge of a sheet of glass presented no difficulties to its locomotion; its even pace was continuous in spite of the fact that the sharp corner appeared to be penetrating its body. There, too, we have exhibited the animal's delicate sense of touch, and this led me to make further experiment.

"After I had placed the snail on the butt of a razor's blade it slowly moved along the back of the blade, and then climbed completely over the sharp edge, the razor being in excellent condition. As the successive waves brought the fore part of its foot near the edge of the blade its head was held down, and the lower and shorter pair of feelers nearly touched the blade, as if feeling the way.

"At the moment when the sharp edge was reached the snail's feelers were fully extended toward it, and just at the very instant when I expected to see them cut off they were both instantly retracted. They were little more than a hair breadth away, and though the lower feelers possess no eyes, yet by their sudden movement I was quite convinced that the snail at that instant recognized danger.

"Still the foot traveled on, and slowly the snail dragged its whole weight of exactly one and a half ounces over the edge, later moving toward the butt and remaining perfectly unharmd. The species experimented with was the Roman, or edible kind, which accounts for its comparatively large weight, it being the largest of British snails."

Rich "Catch" of Whales.

An exciting whale hunt took place in the upper reaches of Loch Erlort, Lewis, Scotland, the other week. A crew of fishermen sighted the school off the village of Hlabost, and after chasing them from side to side of the loch for a considerable time, they succeeded in driving them in as far as the rapids near the village of Malalan. Here the whole township turned out, the young men in boats armed with all kinds of weapons. The boats formed a bridge almost across the loch, and amid a scene of great excitement, the whales were driven into the shallow waters at the head of the loch. The crews of the boats jumped into the water among the whales, and in a short time the whole school of 64 was secured. On the following day, the work of cutting up began, every family in the village getting an equal share. The melting of the blubber into oil, which is highly prized by the wool spinners in the district, has since actively proceeded.

Gay Deceiver Brought to Book.

Eleven sorely deceived women marched into the Vienna lower criminal court recently to give evidence against a man who had promised the entire batch marriage, and had borrowed money to the extent of about \$5,000 from them. The prisoner, Karl Hruby, 42 years of age, belonging to an itinerant band of musicians, smilingly acknowledged that he had been solemnly betrothed—almost equal to marriage in that country—to all the women. The judge asked which one he had intended to marry. He said that he had not thought of marrying any of them, as he had already one wife at home in his native place. The judge sentenced him to three and one-half years' imprisonment.

Blue Law in Connecticut.

In Connecticut some of the old laws framed by Puritans have been enforced within recent years. Not long ago a prominent manufacturer was summoned for kissing his wife in a tramcar. The complainant was an elderly spinster who was traveling in the car at the time the offense was committed, and deposed that the affectionate husband not only kissed his wife, but kept his arms round her waist during the whole of the journey. She pleaded that as this conduct occurred on a Sunday it was punishable under a seventeenth century statute. The judge concurred, and inflicted a fine of five dollars and costs.

It Wouldn't Work.

"I let my wife write out all the checks for our bills," "I tried that once, but it wouldn't work." "Why not?" "My wife complained that, after writing out the checks for one month's bills she didn't have the heart to run any more bills for the next month, so I had to take over the job again myself."

Travel by Mail.

"Going abroad again?" "I replied the indolent citizen, 'the use of bothering with rail and hotels when your friends are you post card pictures that enter than the actual scene.'"

Use Precautions.

"Don't (to game keeper)—my best shot your dog." "But that, sir, I left alone in case of accident."

WASHINGTON GOSSIP

Highest Paid Woman Official in U. S.



WASHINGTON. — Some misguided men in the United States have the idea that their wives boss their incomes, salaries or wages—different words to use in proportion to the amount they receive. This money they receive in bills or coin. The person legally responsible for it is the secretary of the treasury of the United States, who is charged with making all of Uncle Sam's money. But, getting down to real facts, it is somebody else who bosses all the money—Miss Margaret V. Kelly, Uncle Sam's highest-paid woman official.

She gets \$5,000 a year. She is assistant director of the mint. Actually the secretary of the treasury has little to do with our coin. Miss Kelly attends to that. There are but four persons between her and the secretary of the treasury, and in their absence she runs things.

Miss Kelly is a native of New Hampshire, a producer of Boston educational institutions.

As assistant director of the mint Miss Kelly holds such a high official position in the treasury department

that it can be truly said that there has never been her equal in the service.

Fifteen years ago, fresh from the Boston schools, Miss Kelly tickled a civil service examination. She passed and fourteen years ago entered the service of the mint bureau as a stenographer. Since that time she has been successively private secretary to the director, adjutant of accounts, examiner, assistant director, and now, when the director is absent from Washington, she signs herself "acting director."

To see her some day acting secretary of the treasury of the United States is no stretch of the imagination, for, if the secretary and the two assistant secretaries, the comptroller of the currency and the treasurer of the United States were to be absent themselves at the same time, and Miss Kelly were then acting director of the mint, it would be "Margaret V. Kelly, Acting Secretary, Treasury Department."

While there are 1,400 employees in the mint service and the responsibilities of the management are great, Miss Kelly holds her own as acting director for the last few months.

The salary that Miss Kelly receives, \$3,000 a year, is large pay as government salaries go, for Uncle Sam does not believe in paying too well for any service rendered, no matter how valuable.

No Hereditary Descent in Politics

THE passing of great baronial houses in politics is stimulated by the last elections. Another blow has been delivered to the practice in several instances of handing the senatorial toga from father to son. State Senator Arthur P. Gorman, Democrat, of Maryland, was only running for governor to be sure, but it was generally recognized that had he been elected he would soon have become a formidable candidate for the United States senate, where his father of the same name served for many years. The late Senator Gorman started his only son upon a political career by reason of his influence with the state machine, and undoubtedly looked ahead to the day when the son would become a senator.

The Gormans are related to the Davises and Elkinses, of West Virginia, a neighboring state. All three families made considerable money in the same ventures, but not all their money for the late Senator Gorman died a millionaire, the late Senator S. B. Elkins, Republican, died a multi-millionaire, and ex-Senator Henry Gasaway Davis, cousin of Gorman and father-in-law of Elkins, is the richest of them all and close to 90 years old. Young Davis Elkins got into the United States sen-



ate a few days last spring on a gubernatorial appointment, prior to the assembling of the legislature.

Last elections in Maine dashed high hopes for another family succession in the senate. The Maine voters understood pretty well that if Col. Fred Hale had not slipped up on his ambition to get into congress from the First district he would speedily have gone into training for the senate, and had Maine stayed Republican the organization, of which his father, now ex-Senator Hale, was head, would have had a toga waiting for him.

Similarly, over in Vermont, where for a season the late Senator Redfield Proctor held the state as in the hollow of his hand, all the plans had been laid for a senatorial succession from father to son. It proceeded as far as the election of the son to be governor of Vermont, but no farther.

Plan Celebration of Perry's Battle



A TENTATIVE design for the Perry memorial to be erected in 1913 at Put-In-Bay, Ohio, in memory of the one hundredth anniversary of Commodore Perry's battle on Lake Erie has been selected here by the joint board, composed of the state boards of nine states which are to participate in the erection of the memorial. The architect has been employed and preparations begun for a celebration which is to last from July 4, 1913, to October 1 of the same year and is to be participated in by almost every city in the Great Lakes.

J. Friedlander of New York was selected for architect, his suggestion for the memorial being accepted as the most satisfactory of 54 submitted. It will be subject to modification, but in

the main will be erected as proposed by Mr. Friedlander. Premiums of \$1,250, \$1,000 and \$750 each were awarded to the second, third and fourth designs, according to their merit as seen by the board.

The memorial is to consist of a plain shaft 330 feet high, erected near the shore of Lake Erie, at a point off which the battle was fought. There is to be a terrace or plaza leading down to the water's edge and on one side will be erected the historical museum, while another is to be a memorial building to commemorate the 100 years of peace. The estimated cost of the memorial is \$500,000.

As part of the celebration the Niagara, the old flagship of Commodore Perry, which is sunk in Erie harbor, will be raised and made seaworthy. It will then be taken to each of the more prominent of the lake cities during next summer for a stay of a few days in each one. It will be escorted from city to city by vessels of the naval militia and such escort of motor boats and other craft as can be mustered into a fleet.

Fraud Promoters Enriched by Millions

FROM the final reports submitted by inspectors covering the arrests for the fiscal year it has been ascertained that the promoters of fraudulent schemes who have been put out of business during the past year have obtained approximately \$77,000,000 from the public.

This is the astonishing statement made in the annual report of R. S. Sharp, chief postoffice inspector. It will probably be incredible to the average person that there are enough "easy marks" in the United States to contribute \$77,000,000 to operators of "get-rich-quick" projects, but, according to the chief inspector, this amount does not represent nearly all that went into the pockets of swindlers. The \$77,000,000 is the profits of those who have been caught, and does not take into those who are still operating.

"These fraudulent schemes," said Chief Inspector Sharp, "cover a wide field and are of endless variety, from the simplest business transaction to a gigantic project involving the sale of



worthless stock in fake mining companies and fictitious institutions existing only on paper or in the minds of the promoters.

"The result of the year's work has developed the fact that these fraud manipulators are a distinct class of criminals, some moving in the highest social and business circles, but nearly all having more or less affiliations and connection with or are advisors with schemes or enterprises of illegitimate character in which they are known as promoters."

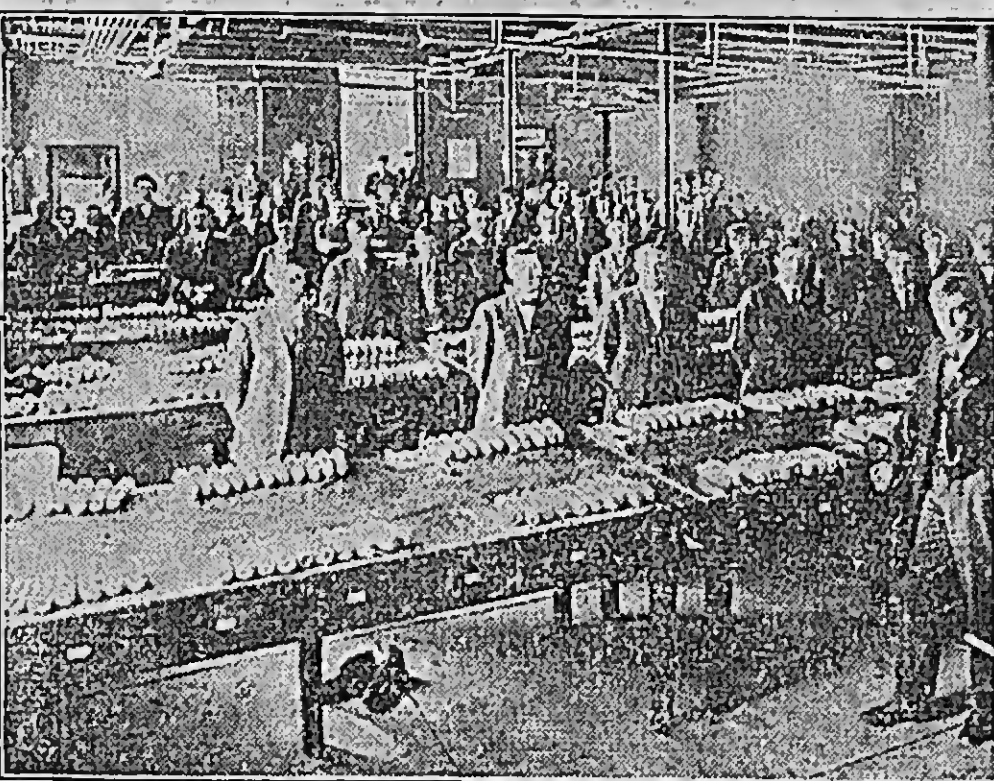
During the fiscal year 1911 523 individuals were indicted on charges of using the mail in furtherance of schemes to defraud.

WINNER IN THE ILLINOIS CORN CONTEST



W. G. Griffith and the Corn Trophy.

During the two weeks' agricultural course at the University of Illinois, a corn, oat and wheat contest was conducted. The winner of the grand championship prize for corn was W. G. Griffith of McNabb, Putnam county, Illinois. He won not only the first prize for the best ears of corn, but first prize for the best single ear. Mr. Griffith has been a farmer in Illinois all of his life. It is quite likely that Mr. Griffith was successful in this contest because of his work as an employee of the University of Illinois, on the Magnolia experiment field. The field of corn from which the ten ears which won the prize were selected, was a 100-acre field that produced 80 bushels per acre. The land had been fertilized by the use of two carloads of rock phosphate and manure. The ten ears, however, came from that portion of the field where clover had been raised the year before. Mr. Griffith has been making a specialty of corn for the past ten years and has breeding plots of his own from which he selects for high yield and type.



Class in Corn Judging at Work.

MAKING THE LAND MORE PRODUCTIVE

By A. V. SCHERMERHORN.

Director of State Farmers' Institute.

Part of an address prepared by Mr. Schermerhorn at the request of the Southern Illinois Retail Lumber Dealers.

One of the most important factors that has accompanied civilization in all countries has been the productive-ness of the land, and if productiveness has been an important factor in the past, must it not, with our increasing population, be of far greater importance in the future?

What is the situation in Illinois in regard to this important matter? Let us see. In the year 1895 the Illinois Farmers' Institute was created by act of the legislature and it immediately began an active and persistent campaign, in connection with the Illinois agricultural experiment station, for the betterment of farm crops in Illinois. During the 17 years since 1895 the average yield of corn per acre in Illinois is more than five bushels per acre higher than during the previous 25 years, the increase, according to both federal and state crop reports, about 5.3 bushels. The figures for wheat show an increase of about three bushels per acre, compared with the 25 year average before the year 1895. Three bushels of wheat on 1,500,000 acres equals 4,500,000 bushels. Six bushels of corn on 7,500,000 acres equals 45,000,000 bushels. Value of the wheat at 80 cents per bushel, \$3,600,000. Value of the corn at 40 cents per bushel, \$18,000,000. Value of increase, \$21,600,000. Think of it! Twenty-one million dollars increase in farm wealth in Illinois, from two staple crops, by the intelligent agitation and application of improved methods, and we have not reached three per cent of the practicing farmers with this valuable propaganda.

Were the farmers who secured the increase the only ones benefited? I am sure you will answer that question in the negative. Everybody in the community had a share in the benefit. Then, too, it must be remembered that there were increases all along the line, for the experiment station and the Farmers' Institute stand for a well balanced agriculture improvement in every phase of farm operation.

There are farmers in every community who are producing but three-

fourths, some but one-half, and others but one-third as much per acre as can be produced by the application of the science and art of agriculture to their ordinary operations; this being true, should not the attitude of the lumber men and all business and professional men, manufacturers and distributors, toward this important movement be one of active, intelligent and helpful encouragement?

There are persons who have an inspiration as to the importance of this work, and there are many localities where great results are being obtained, but on the whole, the public is more or less indifferent. If we can encourage the farmer who is producing one-half as much as he should to come up to a par with those who are producing three-fourths as much as can be produced, we have one of the greatest wealth-producing agencies on earth. If the awakening of the indifferent ones to better things is the key to the situation, why do not all our people, manufacturers, bankers, professional and business men and intelligent farmers take greater interest in the problem and help the experiment station and the Farmers' Institute and other organizations with the work? Does this answer the question? There is in some communities an opinion that work done among and for the farmers is a charitable contribution to a class that should be able to take care of itself. This is a misconception of the movement. Helping the farmers to a large production and to a larger life is justified on the ground that thereby we are contributing to the prosperity and uplift of the whole community.

Suppose a town of 5,000 people is surrounded by a farming community and through the agricultural uplift \$1,000,000 is added to the annual production of the contributing country; is it conceivable that such a condition could come about without touching every lumberman, every banker, every merchant, doctor, lawyer, newspaper, and in fact every citizen of the town according to his investment and activities?

We hear much about our dormant unearning cash reserve, yet we have scarcely given a thought to our large dormant or unemployed soil fertility, the very source of all prosperity. Except we increase the farmer's earning capacity by an increased yield, he will not have the income that is required for all of the improvements that must come if we are to be prosperous in our business.

FLAX GROWING IS PROFITABLE

WESTERN CANADA FARMERS BECOMING RICH IN ITS PRODUCTION.

So much has been written regarding the great amount of money made out of growing wheat in the prairie provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, Western Canada, that many other products of the farms are overlooked. These provinces will always grow large crops of wheat—both spring and winter—and the yields will continue to be large, and the general average greater than in any other portion of the continent. Twenty, thirty, forty, and as high as fifty bushels per acre of wheat to the acre yields unusual in other parts of the wheat growing portions of the continent—have attracted world-wide attention, but what of oats, which yield forty, fifty and as high as one hundred and ten bushels per acre and carry off the world's prize, which, by the way, was also done by wheat raised in Saskatchewan during last November at the New York Land Show. And then, there is the barley, with its big yields, and its excellent samples. Another money-maker, and a big one is flax. The growing of flax is extensively carried on in Western Canada. The writer has before him a circular issued by a prominent farmer at Saskatoon. The circular deals with the treatment of seed flax, the seedling and harvesting, and attributes yields of less than 20 bushels per acre, to later seeding, imperfect and ill-prepared seed. He sowed twenty-five pounds of seed per acre and had a yield of twenty-nine bushels per acre. This will probably dispose of at \$2.50 per acre. Speaking of proper preparation of seed and cultivation of soil and opportune sowing, in the circular spoken of there is cited the case of a Mr. White, living fourteen miles south of Rosetown, "who had fifteen acres of summer fallow a year ago last summer, upon which he produced thirty-three bushels to the acre, when many in the district harvested for want of crop. Now, there can be no proper reason advanced why such a crop should not have been produced on all the lands of the same quality in the adjacent district, provided they had been worked and cared for in the same manner. This year (1911) the same man had one hundred acres of summer fallow, had something over 3,800 bushels of wheat. He also had 1,800 bushels of oats and 300 bushels of flax."

There are the cattle, the horses, the roots and the vegetable products of Western Canada farms, all of which individually and collectively deserve special mention, and they are treated of in the literature sent out on application by the Government agents.

Irascibility Explained. "Isn't your husband getting a fearfully bad disposition?" asked Mrs. Shortsoot. "No," replied Mr. Leadout. "He has read somewhere that brainy men are always cranks and he's trying to get a reputation."

INVESTMENTS

WESTERN CANADA FARM LANDS for sale in the finest farming country in the world. Close to Prince Albert, Sask., splendid market point. Free Government homesteads also within 25 miles of free excellent schools, and coming to the farm for free literature and maps, write John S. Woodward, 1000, Board of Trade, Dept. A, Prince Albert, Sask.

Buy Land in Canada's richest section, Northern Alberta. Choice land, close to C.P. railway. All land carefully selected and guaranteed. Write for free literature and maps, John S. Woodward, 1000, Board of Trade, Dept. A, Prince Albert, Sask.

ARKANSAS FARMS FOR SALE in the finest farming country in the world. Close to Little Rock, Ark., splendid market point. Free Government homesteads also within 25 miles of free excellent schools, and coming to the farm for free literature and maps, write John S. Woodward, 1000, Board of Trade, Dept. A, Prince Albert, Sask.

WE OUGHTN'T YOUR MONEY BACK on any land purchased at \$10 per acre, titled and platted on land purchased. Quantity of land limited. Two railroads and deep waterway. Investments at once. Write for free literature and maps, John S. Woodward, 1000, Board of Trade, Dept. A, Prince Albert, Sask.

Virginia Farms and Homes FREE CATALOGUE OF SPLENDID BARGAINS. H. B. CHAFFIN & CO., 1201, Richmond, Va.

PEPPERLESS SOUTH DAKOTA—Corn, Alfalfa and Flax are great crops in South Dakota last year. Prospects now are bright for the best all-around crop this year in the State's history. If you want a guaranteed, decided land, 100 acres are now for sale. Write to D. D. Davis, State Immigration Commissioner, Pierre, S. D.

SUNNY GEORGIA LANDS From \$15 to \$55 cash, balance on terms. Choice land, close to C.P. railway. All land carefully selected and guaranteed. Write for free literature and maps, John S. Woodward, 1000, Board of Trade, Dept. A, Prince Albert, Sask.

100 ACRES unimproved rich black soil, water for a acre, easy terms. Good market. Apply to owner, J. P. HOLTON, 1201, Richmond, Va.

MUST SACRIFICE good half section raw prairie, 160 acres, close to C.P. railway. All land carefully selected and guaranteed. Write for free literature and maps, John S. Woodward, 1000, Board of Trade, Dept. A, Prince Albert, Sask.

Splendid Crops in Saskatchewan (Western Canada)

800 Bushels from 20 acres of wheat. Return from a Lloydminster farm in the season of 1910. Many fields in that as well as other districts yielded from 25 to 35 bushels of wheat to the acre. Other grains in proportion.

LARGE PROFITS are to be had from the FREE HOMESTEAD LANDS of Western Canada. This excellent showing causes prices to advance. Land should double in two years.

Grain growing, mixed farming, as the title training and delivery are all profitable. Free literature and maps are sent to be had in the very best districts. \$5.00 per acre pre-emption, \$10.00 per acre homestead, \$15.00 per acre school, and the relevant water, and the holding material plentiful. For particulars as to location, low sections, railway rates and specific illustrated pamphlet, write to John S. Woodward, 1000, Board of Trade, Dept. A, Prince Albert, Sask.



KEITH OF THE BORDER

A TALE OF THE PLAINS

By RANDALL DARRISH
Author of MY LADY OF THE SOUTH
When Wilderness Was King, Etc. Etc.
Illustrations by DEARDORF MELVILLE



(Copyright, A. C. McClure & Co., 1910.)

SYNOPSIS.

Jack Keith, a Virginian, now a border planter, is looking for roaming war parties of savages. He sees a wagon team at full gallop pursued by men on ponies. When Keith reaches the wagon the raiders have massacred two men and departed. He searches the victims finding papers and a locket with a woman's portrait. Keith is arrested at Carson City, charged with the murder, his accuser being a ruffian named Black Bart. A negro companion in his cell, Keith explains that he knew the Keiths in Virginia. Nob says one of the murdered men was John Shady, the other Gen. Willie Walton, formerly a Confederate officer. The planter and Nob escape, and later the fugitives come upon a cabin and Dr. Fairbain, convinced to be a young girl, whom Keith thinks he saw at Carson City. The girl explains that she is in search of a brother, who had deserted from the army, and that a Mr. Hawley induced her to come to the cabin while in search of her brother. Hawley appears, and Keith in hiding recognizes him as Black Bart. There is a terrific battle in the darkened room in which Keith is victor. Hawley is appropriated, and the girl who says that her name is Hope joins in the escape. Keith explains his situation and the fugitives make for Fort Larned, where the girl is left with the hotel landlady. Miss Hope tells that she is the daughter of General Walton, Keith and Nob drift into Sheridan, where Keith meets an old friend, Dr. Fairbain. Keith meets the brother of Hope Walton, under the assumed name of Fred Willoughby, and becomes convinced that Black Bart has some plot involving the town. Hope learns that Gen. Walton, who was thought murdered, is at Sheridan, and goes there, where she is mistaken for Christine MacLair, the Carson City singer. Keith meets the real Christine MacLair and finds that Black Bart has convinced her that there is a mystery in her life which he is going to turn to her advantage. The planter tells Hope Walton of her resemblance to Christine MacLair. They decide that Fred Willoughby may hold the key to the situation. Keith and Willoughby shot dead. Hope is told of the death of her brother. Keith fails to learn what representation Black Bart has made to Christine MacLair. Hope suggests that in order to learn the secret she must bribe impersonate the stage singer. Dr. Fairbain is in love with Christine MacLair and Keith induces him to detain her from the stage while Hope goes to the theater where she meets Black Bart, who, thus deceived, tells Hope that General Walton has stolen papers from him regarding an inheritance. Keith is informed that Christine MacLair's real name is Phyllis Gair and that she is the half sister of Hope. The latter has been carried away by Black Bart and his gang.

CHAPTER XXII.—(Continued.)

"I did, Christie; you bet I did," broke in the delighted doctor, every nerve tingling. "I'd 'n' cleaned out that whole gang if you'd only said so, but I reckon now it was better to let them tell all they knew. It was like a thunder storm clearing the atmosphere."

"Oh, it was, indeed! Now I know who I am—who I am! Isn't that simply glorious? Sit down, Doctor Fairbain, there in the big chair where I can see your face! I want to talk, talk, talk; I want to ask questions, a thousand questions; but I wouldn't do any good to ask them of you, would it? You don't know anything about my family, do you?"

"Not very much, I am afraid, only that you have got an amazingly pretty half-sister," admitted the man, emphatically, "and old Walton possesses the vilest temper ever given a human being. He's no blood kin to you, though."

"No, but he is awfully good underneath, isn't he?"

"Got a heart of pure gold, old Walton. Why, I've seen him cry like a baby over one of his men that got hurt."

"Have you known him, then, for a long while?"

"Ever since the Spring of '61. I was brigaded with him all through the war, and had to cut a bullet or so out of his hide before it ended. If there was ever a fight, Willie Walton was sure to get his share. He could swear some then, but he's improved since, and I reckon now he could likely claim the championship."

"Did—did you know my mother also?" and Christie leaned forward, her eyes suddenly grown misty. "I haven't even the slightest memory of her."

The doctor's heart was tender, and he was swift to respond, reaching forth and grasping the hand nearest him. He had made love before, yet somehow this was different; he felt half afraid of this woman, and it was a new sensation altogether, and not unpleasant.

"I saw her often enough in those days, but not since. She was frequently in camp, a very sweet-faced woman; you have her eyes and hair, and I remember you at that age. By Heaven! that was what made me so infatigably mad, the mellow obsequy of the old fool. Your mother used to come to the hospital tent, too; one of the best nurses I ever saw. I thought she was a beauty then, but she's some older by this time," he paused regretfully. "You see, I'm no spring chicken, myself."

Her eyes were upon his face, a slight flush showing in other cheeks, and she made no effort to withdraw her imprisoned hand.

"You are just a nice age," with firm conviction. "Boys—er—dresses, and I think a little gray in the hair is an improvement. Oh, you mustn't imagine I say this just to please you—I have always thought so, since—well, since I grew up. Besides, folks aren't generally look young, because they are so good natured, perhaps. How old are you, Doctor?"



"You Know What I Mean—That I Love You."

"He—he interested me," admitted the girl, hesitatingly, her eyes darkening with sudden anger. "He lied and I believed him—I would have believed any one who came with such a story. Oh, Dr. Fairbain, and she clung to him now eagerly, 'you can not realize how hungry I have been for what he brought me. I wanted so to know the truth of my birth. Oh, I hated this life!' She flung her gorgeous expressive of disgust. 'I was crazy to get away from it. That was what made the man look good to me—he—promised so much. You will believe me, won't you? Oh, you must; I am going to make you. I am a singer in music halls; I was brought up to that life from a little girl, and of course, I know what you Western men think of us as a class. Hawley showed it in his whole manner toward me, and I resented it; just for that, deep down in my heart, I hated him. I know it now, now that I really understand his purpose; but some way, when I was with him he seemed to fascinate me, to make me do just as he wished. But you have never been that way; you—you have acted as though I was somebody—somebody nice, and not just a music-hall singer. Perhaps it's just your way, and maybe, deep down you don't think I'm any better than the other do, but—I want you to think I am, and I am going to tell you the truth, and you must believe me—I am a good girl."

"Great God! of course you are," he blurted out. "Don't you suppose I know? That isn't what has been bothering me, lassie. Why, I'd a' fought any buck who'd a' sneered at you. What I wanted to know was, whether or not you really cared for

any of those duffers. Can you tell me that, Christie?"

She lifted her eyes to his face, her lips parted.

"I can answer anything you ask."

"And you do not care for them?"

"No."

He drew his breath sharply, his round face rose.

"Then you have got to listen to me, for I'm deadly in earnest. I'm an old, rough, bald-headed fool that don't know much about women—I never thought before I'd ever want to—but you can bet on one thing, I'm square. Anybody in this town will tell you I'm square. They'll tell you that whatever I say goes. I've never run around much with women; somehow I never exactly liked the kind I've come up against, and maybe they didn't feel any particular interest in me. I didn't cut much shoo as a ladies' man, but I reckon now, it's only because the right one hadn't happened along. She is here now, though, at right, and I know it the very first time I set eyes on her. Oh, you roped and tied me all right the first throw. Maybe I did get you and that half-sister mixed up a bit, but just the same you were the one I really wanted. Hope's all right; she's a mighty fine girl, but

do you imagine he ever got her to go with him? She isn't that sort of a girl."

She shook her head, shivering a little.

"He must have mistaken her for me—perhaps he hasn't even yet discovered his mistake. But what it all means, or how he gained her consent to go with him, I cannot conceive."

She stood with hands clasped, staring out of the window.

"There is a little light showing already," she exclaimed, pointing. "See, yonder. Oh, I trust they will find her alive, and unhurt. That man, I believe, is capable of any crime. But shouldn't you be of some help? Why should you remain here with me? I am in no danger."

"You really wish me to go, Christie?"

"Not that way—not that way," and she turned impulsively, with hands outstretched. "Of course I want you here with me, but I want you to help bring Hope back."

He drew her to him, supremely happy now, every feeling of embarrassment lost in complete certainty of possession.

"And I will," he said solemnly. "Wherever they may have gone I shall follow. I am going now, dear, and when I come back you'll be glad to see me."

"Shall I?" her eyes uplifted to his own, and swimming in tears. "I will be the happiest girl in all the world, I reckon. Oh, what a night this has been! What a wonderful night! It has given me a name, a mother, and the man I love."

He kissed her, not in passion, but in simple tenderness, and as he turned away she sank upon her knees at the window, with head bowed upon the sill. At the door he paused and looked back, and she turned and smiled at him. Then he went out, and she knelt there silently, gazing forth into the dawn, her eyes blurred with tears—facing a new day, and a new life.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

Wild Strawberries.

Strawberries have improved very much in flavor since the fifteenth century. Until then the only strawberries eaten were wild strawberries of a kind which would never find a market nowadays. By 1487, however, they were beginning to be cultivated, for Hollander records under that date a particularly fine crop grown by the Bishop of Ely in the grounds of his palace, now covered by Hatton Garden.

He quotes the Duke of Gloucester as saying to the Bishop, "My lord, you have very good strawberries in your garden in Holborn. I require you to let us have a mess of them." This speech was copied almost verbatim by Shakespeare in "Richard III." Still, even the Bishop's fruit would not appeal much to modern connoisseurs, for the garden strawberries at that period were only transplanted wildlings, the plants being sold at about 4d. a bushel.—London Chronicle.

Raising Lions in Dublin.

The unique enterprise of raising lions for the trade is one practiced by the Zoological Garden in Dublin, where several hundred lions have been raised since the first experiments were made more than thirty years ago. Curiously enough, the race to which these lions belong has disappeared from its original home in Natal, South Africa, while it has been perpetuated under artificial conditions in the Irish capital city. A few years ago the Zoological Society of Ireland extended its business of lion raising, and added male lions from Nubia to its stock, hitherto exclusively of Natal blood. The institution is now engaged in an attempt to interbreed the two varieties.

A True Son of the South.

A statue was unveiled at Seaneux to Clovis Hugues, poet and deputy, says the Paris correspondent of the London Standard. Clovis Hugues was a typical son of the south, and like all Marseillais he believed that the Paris boulevards would be a very fair imitation of the Cannibiere. If there were only a bit of sea at the end of the street. One afternoon in Marseilles a Parisian ventured to claim some charm for Paris. "Absurd," said Clovis Hugues, "Paris cannot compare with Marseilles at all. Here, at least, we have the sun." "We have the sun in Paris, too," remarked his friend. "Ab, bah!" said Clovis Hugues; "your sun in Paris is only an old moon which Marseilles has no further use for."

Growth of Atlantic City.

Atlantic City was incorporated in 1854, the year when the first passenger train was run from the Delaware river to the Atlantic ocean. At that time the village consisted of half a dozen families which had increased to a population of 1,043 in 1870, according to the United States census. Ten years later it had grown to 5,477; in 1890 it was 13,055, and in 1904 there were 27,538 residents.

IMAGE SENT BY WIRE

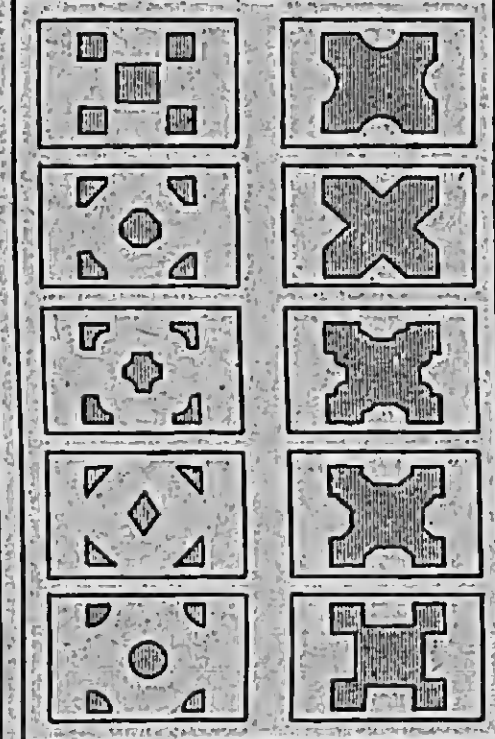
Recent French invention That Opens Great Possibilities.

Photographs Can Be Sent by Telegraph With Great Accuracy and Some Speed Whenever Necessary Apparatus Exists.

Paris.—It has been possible for some time to send photographs by wire with great accuracy and some speed, wherever the necessary apparatus exists. Such transmission has for a year or so formed part of the regular Paris service of an enterprising London Journal. Suppose, however, that a reporter finds himself at a country telegraph station and desires to send to his paper a picture of some kind in connection with his story—portrait, or the photograph of some building or locality. He is evidently no better off than he would have been a century ago. A recent process, however, the invention of a French engineer named Mortier, would make it possible for him to send his picture over a single wire, with the aid of the ordinary telegraphic instruments—or rather, it would enable him to telegraph data from which the picture could be built up at the receiving station. This process is described by R. Bounin in La Nature, where we read:

"Mortier's process requires neither costly and delicate apparatus nor any peculiar installation, nor a special wire. It will work anywhere, using under normal conditions the existing telegraphic plant of the smallest localities and without the least interference with its ordinary administration."

"What was necessary to obtain this result? First, to take up in a new form one of the original conceptions of Charles Cros, about 1869—the translation of images into a series of numbers, then to give to the symbols



Elements That May Combine to Form the Human Face.

numerical text a form that will make it transmissible by all telegraphs, with or without wires. Finally, to effect a typographic reconstruction of the image.

"The first thing to do is to cut the picture up into tiny squares, each one of which has the tone of the part of the image in which it is situated, which tone is represented by a conventional figure serving for its telegraphic transmission. But this process, which has the inconvenience of being slow and uncertain, has been happily replaced by Mr. Mortier by the following, which may be called automatic:

"The picture to be transmitted is first printed in an enlarged form susceptible of easy analysis. This analytic print has two valuable properties—first, it is naturally cut up by a grilling of fine lines; secondly, the squares do not appear as mere or less gray or transparent elements, whose tone cannot be evaluated numerically, nor as groups of points whose light value can be stated in numbers only after a laborious measurement, but rather as black silhouettes against a white ground or vice versa, of forms so diversified as to embrace an extended scale of shades and so striking as to be identified at sight."

"These expressive figures arise spontaneously in the course of the manipulations, simple enough, that turn out the analytic proof. By what artifices has it been possible so to discipline the active force of the light that it shall express its own tonalities in characters more discernible than figures? The zoned cellular transparency, a simple sheet that has been placed in the printing frame between the original negative and the sensitive paper, before the printing of the analytic proof, operates this miracle by itself alone. At first sight this transparent sheet shows a simple marking in squares, but under the microscope the appearance of the network gives place to an arrangement of square cells of complex structure which reproduce exactly the typical outlines of the symbolic silhouettes of the preceding illustration."

"After the preparation of the print, the analysis of it amounts to no more than the simple reading of a page and the jotting down of the figures in order."

"Rhino" on a Tear.

New York.—Old Smiles, the two-horned Rhinoceros in the Central Park zoo, has a wild headache. He got fighting drunk Sunday on a quart of whiskey given with quinine to cure his cold.

FIFTY CENTS DID WHAT A HUNDRED DOLLARS COULDN'T

Brooklyn Man Discovers He Could Have Saved \$99.50 on Injured Leg.

Imagine spending One Hundred Dollars for preparations to heal a wound on the leg, and then finding that a fifty-cent jar of Resinol did the trick! That is just what O. M. Waggoner, of Brooklyn, N. Y., did. He tells briefly his experience in the following letter:

"A few years ago I seriously injured my leg, and tried everything I saw advertised. Finally, I was advised to try Resinol Ointment, and in a very short time the wound was completely healed. One small jar of Resinol Ointment did what one hundred dollars' worth of other remedies had failed to do."

O. M. WAGGONER,
"Brooklyn, N. Y."

Resinol Ointment instantly relieves eczema, scalds and burns, tetter, milk crust, ringworm, barber's itch, all eruptions and irritations of the skin; pimples, itching, blackheads, boils, chilblains, chaps, etc. Try a fifty-cent jar of Resinol Ointment, to be gotten from your druggist, and you will be more than satisfied with the expenditure. Free sample can be had by writing to Department 83, Resinol Chemical Co., Baltimore, Md.

SATISFIED HIM.



Mr. Nervee—I come, sir, to ask you for the hand of your daughter.
Her Father (hesitating)—Young man, her mother is dead; she is all I have left.
Mr. Nervee—You've given her a fine recommendation, sir, a fine recommendation.

Subject for the Minister.

According to reports gathered by the National Association for the Study and Prevention of Tuberculosis, practically 10 per cent of all deaths in church congregations are caused by tuberculosis. In a study of 312,000 communicants of 725 churches in which there were 7,000 deaths in 1910, the death rate among these church members was found to be 2.24 for every thousand communicants. This is higher than the rate for the registration area of the United States, which was 1.60 in 1910.

"While these statistics," says the national association, "are not comparable from the point of view of accuracy with those of the bureau of census, sufficient credence may be given to them to indicate that one of the most serious problems the ordinary church has to consider is that of the devastation of its membership by tuberculosis. Every minister in the United States should give this subject some attention during the week preceding or that following April 28, Tuberculosis day."

Newspaper is the Medium.

"The importance of this whole question of publicity to the consumer is growing on the manufacturer. He sees his competitor or some man in another line turning the trick of publicity and he sits up and thinks. He is gradually realizing that localized, crystallized publicity in the home is what pays best and that he can only get that through the newspaper."—The Daily Club.

THE DOCTOR HABIT

And How She Overcame It.

When well selected food has helped the honest physician place his patient in sturdy health and free from the "doctor habit," it is a source of satisfaction to all parties. A Chicago woman says:

"We have not had a doctor in the house during all the 5 years that we have been using Grape-Nuts food. Before we began, however, we had the doctor habit, and scarcely a week went by without a call on our physician."

"When our youngest boy arrived, 5 years ago, I was very much run down and nervous, suffering from indigestion and almost continuous headaches. I was not able to attend to my ordinary domestic duties and was so nervous that I could scarcely control myself. Under advice I took to Grape-Nuts."

"I am now, and have been ever since we began to use Grape-Nuts food, able to do all my own work. The dyspepsia, headaches, nervousness and rheumatism which used to drive me fair wild, have entirely disappeared."

"My husband finds that in the night work in which he is engaged, Grape-Nuts food supplies him the most wholesome, strengthening and satisfying luncheon he ever took with him." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

Read the little book, "The Road to Wellville," in place of "There's a Reason."

Ever read the above letter? A new one appears from time to time. They are genuine, true, and full of human interest.

RURAL NEWS ITEMS

LAKE VILLA

F. M. Hamlin transacted business in Chicago Saturday.

Mr. and Mrs. Carl Miller and son visited in Antioch Sunday.

A number of our Lake Villa boys spent Sunday in Chicago.

Mr. and Mrs. Ben Somers and children spent Friday in Hainesville.

Miss Lydia Lutzweiler is spending this week with Mrs. J. K. Cribb.

P. R. Avery and wife spent Sunday with relatives at Grayslake and Volo.

Mr. and Mrs. Hilbish of Allendale farm are moving into one of the Dicks cottages.

Carl Miller and family moved into the cottage to the rear of the Kerr property last week.

W. J. Sebera was called to Oakshof, Wisconsin Saturday on account of the illness of his mother.

N. G. Lentzner visited the home folks at Menomonee Falls, Wisconsin from Friday evening to Sunday.

Clarence Wilton, a Nebraska farmer, a cousin of Eugene Wilton, has been calling on relatives here the past week.

Jas. Kerr accompanied his wife's mother, Mrs. Pettijohn, to Madison Saturday where Mrs. Pettijohn will visit her son John before returning to her home in Nebraska.

The same species of seaweed used in Japan for the manufacture of kanten exists in inexhaustible abundance on our Pacific coast and at numerous places along the Atlantic coast, while related species, of equal value, are abundant almost everywhere in temperate waters. In this country the product commands high prices, so that the manufacture of seaweed kanten ought to prove a highly remunerative industry.

Profit in Seaweed.

Story of Chicago Physician.

A prominent physician tells this story: A poor woman went to a dispensary to ask aid for her little son who had one of his fingers smashed with a baseball bat. At the first room where she applied a curt attendant told her that the boy could not be treated there. "Wrong place," he explained, "this is the eye and the ear department." "Vero is der thumb and finger department?" inquired the woman, simply.

Importance of Being Correct.

The Sunday school teacher was telling her class about the wicked children mocking the good prophet, and how two she boys came out of the mountains and "ate up" over forty of the wicked children. "Now, boys," she concluded, "what lesson does this teach us?" "I know," said one youngster; "it teaches us how many children a she bear can hold."

Touching Tenderness.

A tender parent has been discovered in New York. Having been warned that the milk he sold to others and fed to his own babe was slowly killing the latter, he promptly took an expensive bottled milk for the child, though he cheerfully continued to supply the infants of his poorer neighbors with the condemned stock.

Presumably.

Plus IX was not without a certain sense of humor. One day, while sitting for his portrait to Henry, the painter, speaking of a meek who had left the church and married, he observed, not without malice: "He has taken his punishment into his own hands."

No Excitement.

"A man doesn't seem to take any pleasure in writing letters to a woman after he has married her," said Mrs. Gloomer. "No," replied Miss Cayenne; "he seems to lose all interest when there is no possibility of his letters being read to a jury."

Catty.

"Mrs. Edgenlong spoke very admiringly of you," said the woman of conciliatory disposition. "Yes," replied Mrs. Filmgilt. "She is always doing that. It's a way she has of conveying an impression that she is one of my intimate friends."

Dickens' Real Hero.

For 14 years Dickens made Broadstairs his principal summer home in England. London alone held a superior place in his affections. He felt his life at their simplest when he was at the channel coast town.

BARKER'S
THE MEDICINE FOR
Rheumatism, Coughs, Colds
and Catarrh. All Dealers

Sole Agent, R. H. Overton

MILLBURN

Vene Nell fell on the ice and sprained his ankle.

Many from this vicinity attended the farmers institute.

Mr. and Mrs. W. G. Thom were Chicago visitors Tuesday.

Arthur Nelson is in a Chicago hospital. Dr. Jamison took him in Friday.

Mrs. Marjorie Cannon of Mt. Carroll College, Mt. Carroll, Illinois, is home for a week.

Ed. Dodge of Rochester, Wisconsin, is visiting friends and relatives in this vicinity this week.

Mrs. Wm. Neil died at her home near Millburn Sunday evening. The funeral was held Wednesday at the house and interment in Millburn cemetery.

Church For Funerals Only.

New York has one church which is devoted entirely to funeral services. It is called the Funeral church, and its usefulness comes from the fact that many families living in small apartments in the city desire to have the last services for their dead conducted in a larger place than is provided by their home. Having no fixed church affiliation, they seek this place for the services.

Faithful to Duty.

When the army of Pompey stormed and took Jerusalem, at the moment the temple was taken, the priests were engaged with the daily sacrifice, and amid all the horrors which surrounded them, they continued their solemn duties unmoved, thinking it better to suffer whatever came upon them at their very altars than to omit anything their law required.

The Mole in Your Own Eye.

If you find yourself thinking more of the bad points of your friends and relatives than of their good ones, just stop a moment and ask yourself how you would like people to get into the habit of doing the same with you. Then start again right away, and do better next time. Everybody has good points. Try to see them.—Argus.

He Would Join Him.

Hostess: "Why, Mr. Smith, I've hardly seen you all the evening! Now, I particularly want you to come and hear a whistling solo by my husband." Smith (whose hearing is a trifle indistinct): "A whiskey and soda with your husband? Well, thanks, I don't mind if I do have just one!"—Punch.

Educational Advancement.

The children at an Irish school were taken the other day to a traveling menagerie and circus in order to give them a practical lesson in natural history. Later on, we understand, they are to be taken to see a classical dancer in order to learn anatomy.—London Punch.

Cure for Sleeplessness.

If one is restless and cannot sleep at night, take a common towel, double it four times, dip in cold water and pin around the waist with a dry towel on the outside. For cramp or sore throat, put the towels around the neck and they will give almost immediate relief.

Not a Real Genius.

A Connecticut man has an alarm clock which arouses his hens and feeds them at the proper time. Time wasted! A real genius would have spent his time inventing an alarm clock that would lay eggs and cackle at the completion of the feat.

In Modern Politics.

"I don't see anything that man has ever done that warrants his official importance," said the man who finds fault. "No," said Senator Sorghum. "Some of us get on not by what we have done, but by what we are willing to promise not to do."

The Duke's Dream.

The duke of Devonshire, who passed away some years ago, once said to a friend: "Yesterday I went to sleep, and I dreamed that I was addressing the house of lords, and when I awoke I found I was addressing the house of lords."—London Telegraph.

Humps and Mumps.

A hump-backed woman was passing when a little five-year-old, with a plying look, said: "What's the matter with the lady, mamma? Has she got the mumps in her back?"—Philadelphia Record.

No Soft Winter.

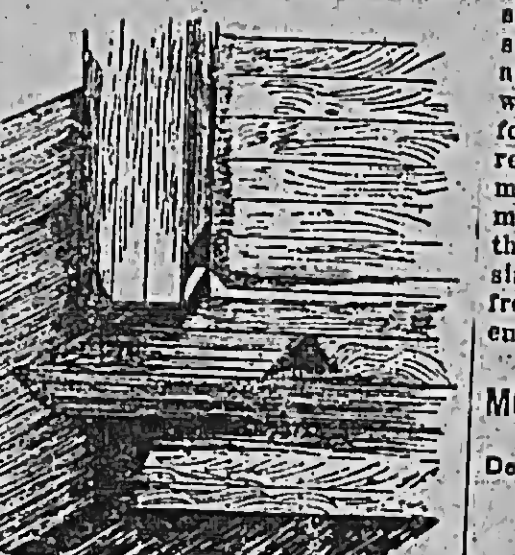
"It's going to be a hard winter," said Mr. Growcher. "I hope so," replied the choicest citizen. "Let it freeze up and stay that way. I have no use for one of these mushy, thawing winters."

DAIRY

HANDY ARRANGEMENT IN BARN

Feed Box and Manger So Placed That Animal Will Clean Up Everything Without Wasting.

In arranging the feed box in the manger or hay shoot by a little care, we can soon save the first cost of material and labor, if an arrangement is put in like the one shown. The trough and manger should be at such a height that the animal when eating will have its head well up; just the same as a natural position. The trough or feed box should be two feet long, two feet wide and feet deep. It will then be large enough in which to put chopped feed without the animal throwing it out with its nose. The platform under the hay shoot should be four feet long, two feet wide and two inches below the level



Feed Box and Manger.

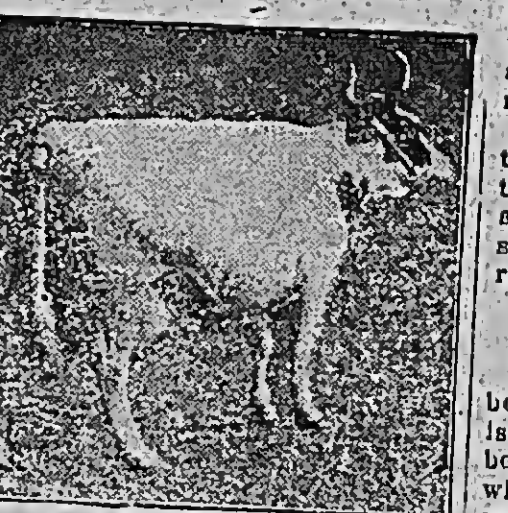
of the top of the feed box. The hay shoot should be about 16x20 inches. This will allow the animal ample room to get the hay out a mouthful at a time. What hay and chaff falls while eating falls on the platform so arranged for it and the beast will clean it up nicely without any waste whatever.

The opening just above the manger is for the convenience of the feeder. One can feed corn, chops or any variety of feeds without going behind or even into the stall where the animal is.

SHOW AND PRODUCING TYPES

Ayrshire Bred for Exhibition Has Been Developed for Beauty Alone—Conformation of Udder.

There are two kinds of Ayrshires—the show type and the producing type. The show type has been developed and bred for beauty alone. The genuine show udder must be compact and closely attached, both before and behind. The sole must be flat with no indentations between the teats and the udder must not protrude behind, but be carried up even with the thighs and have small, cylindrical teats, evenly placed on the flat bottom.



Excellent Type of Ayrshire.

form. This is the only kind of udder that can be shown in many years in succession and not become too pendulous for the ring. Any intelligent dairyman knows that this type of udder is the best and does not belong to the best producers. This grade of light, close, shallow udders started in the show ring about twenty-five years ago.

Value of Separator.

It is quite safe to say that a dairyman with ten average cows yielding five thousand pounds of milk each annually would, by the deep settling cold water system, lose at least 300 pounds of butter fat yearly, which would amount to about \$30. From this one saving alone it can easily be figured that a cream separator will pay for itself every year in the saving of butter fat from the milk of ten cows.

Need of Silo Recognized.

To the up to date and progressive dairyman and to the most advanced cattle feeders, the use of the silo and the feeding of ensilage is recognized as being necessary to the greatest success in their respective lines of business.

Biggest Not Always Best.

The biggest cow is not always the best animal in the dairy by a long shot. Good quality may be contained in a small cow and some breeders assert that it is more frequently in the medium or even under-sized animal than in the larger ones.

CLEAN SEED BEFORE SOWING

Value of Fanning Mill Cannot Be Over-Estimated Where Wild Oat Is Practically Only Weed.

(By F. L. KENNARD, Assistant Agronomist, Idaho Experiment Station.)
Plan now to own or rent a good fanning mill, and clean and grade all seed grain before sowing next spring. In a section of the country where wild oat is practically the only weed of moment the value of a fanning mill cannot be over-estimated. Stop seeding wild oat with the seed grain and the problem will be much more easily solved.

A mill of the "gravity" type is far superior to the old form where the separating is done principally by the screens. Do not understand that the screens are not essential, for they are. What is meant is a combined form. The screens to sort and separate as to size, the blast to further separate as to specific gravity. This ideal seed grain is that which is free from foul matter and which has been graded to kernels of uniform size and weight. This can be accomplished only by the use of a mill of the type mentioned above.

In grading, adjust the screens so as to remove the largest and smallest kernels, retaining only the medium-sized ones. And you will note how surprisingly uniform they are as to size. They are not, however, uniform as to weight, and if you have had wild oat on your farm, some will be found here. Adjust the blast so as to remove any chaff and light grains and most of the wild oat will also be removed. The result will be seed grain, the kernels of which are strikingly similar as to size and weight, free from chaff and dust and almost if not entirely free from wild oat.

MOVABLE RACKS FOR FODDER

Description and Illustration Is Given of Device That Is Inexpensive and Easy to Construct.

A response to a query for a rack to feed corn fodder to cattle and colts is given by a writer in the Wallace's Farmer and is as follows:

The drawing herewith will give an idea of the construction. The four corner posts are 4x4's. The sides and ends are made of 2x4's and a space of two feet wide is left for the cattle to feed through. The 2x4's are spiked or bolted onto the 4x4's. Two upright pieces of 2x4's are on each side, equidistant from each corner. Between these are two stub 2x4's coming up to the space left for the cattle to feed through.



Movable Fodder Rack.

My bunks have six cross 2x4's on each side, four below the feeding space and two above. These bunks are light and two boys can move them easily. They do this by simply upsetting them. There are no bottoms in the bunks.

Every day or two they are turned over once or twice to a fresh place, and the stalks left and gleaned over by the hogs, and serve as bedding for the steers until they are worked up and ready to be hauled to the field as manure.

I notice in the above description that I have neglected to mention that there should be one or two 2x4's across the top as a brace to stand the rails when they are upset, and the rubbing and pushing of the cattle.

Blue Joint Grass Sill.

For the past three years I have been growing alfalfa; however, there is only a small acreage in this neighborhood, yet in my judgment there will be an increase this year, says a writer in an exchange. It has been my experience that alfalfa grows well on rolling ground, and on soil that has at least grown three crops since it was sown. I believe that farmers would profit by sowing thinly and avoiding black, flat, gumbo soils. My observations have been that soil for growing blue joint is excellently good.

GARDEN and FARM NOTES

Have a sharp steel cutter on the plow.

Oats do not make as good a nurse crop for alfalfa as barley.

Provide the tomatoes with a support of some kind—trellis or stakes.

One of the best kinds of green feed for winter use is clover or alfalfa hay.

Good time to get the manure pile out of sight and spread it over the fields.

Wheat responds to the use of fertilizers more rapidly than most farm crops.

There are many crops which may be sown in the spring and make excellent pastures.

Good soil, good seed, good cultivation are essential points in growing good potatoes.

To retain soil moisture a loose mulch of between two or three inches is necessary.

Wet ashes may be applied at the rate of 25 to 50 bushels per 1,000 or 2,000 pounds to the acre.

Fall plowed ground can be planted fully ten days earlier than ground that is plowed in the spring.

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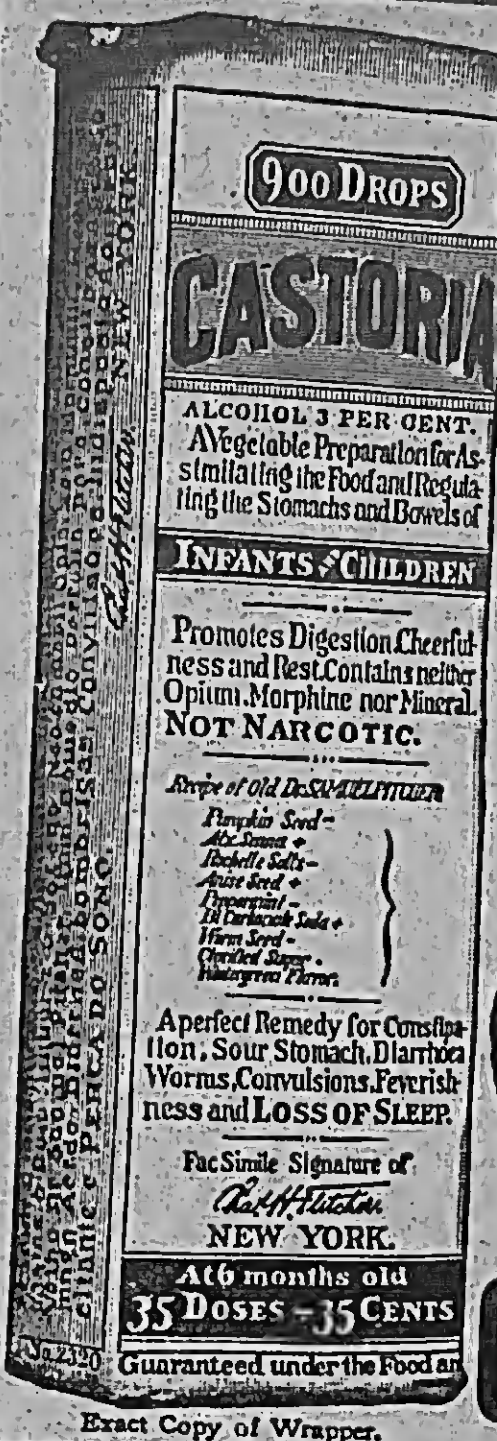
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of

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CASTORIA



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Kalamazoo Silo.

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Would they be a nickel more each year if you increased your output one-third?

IF WE SHOW YOU that on a moderate investment it will earn you each year at the least 50 per cent outside of the saving of labor, and without figuring the added size of your manure pile, would you entertain a proposition whereby we furnish the article, and it shall earn every cent of its cost to you before you pay for it?

\$100.00 per Acre Farms Should Produce the Proper Returns.

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